

## Mubarak hopes for Israeli 'flexibility'

PARIS (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, still intensely published here on Wednesday, hoped Israel's prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, would show the same "flexibility" as the late Palestinian Middle East peace issue as his predecessor Shimon Peres. "The Israeli under Peres showed a certain flexibility on the Palestinian problem, and I hope this tendency will continue under Shamir, who, so far, has been closer to a general (Middle East) settlement," Mr. Mubarak told Le Figaro newspaper. A job swap under a 1984 power-sharing agreement due on Tuesday between the Labour Party's Peres, currently prime minister, and the right-wing Likud bloc's Shamir, foreign minister, was postponed at least until Thursday. "It is up to Arab leaders to take advantage of this flexibility. All Arabs should unite, all Palestinian factions should reassemble," Mr. Mubarak added. "Egypt is trying to make the Arabs understand that unity is the only solution." He cited as an example of "flexibility" Mr. Peres' acceptance of the principle of an international Middle East peace conference attended by the Soviet Union.

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## Coffee lovers risk weaker heart

BOSTON (R) — Men who are heavy coffee drinkers are almost three times more likely to have heart disease than non-drinkers, researchers said Wednesday. Although the researchers stressed their 38-year study involved only white male medical students, they said their findings strongly support a link between coffee consumption and heart disease. Their findings were published in the New England Journal of Medicine. The team, from Johns Hopkins medical institutions and led by Andrea Lacroix, found that men who drank one or two cups a day had heart disease rates that were 32 per cent higher than non-drinkers. When a person drank three or four cups, the rate jumped 90 per cent. And among those who drank five or more cups, the rate shot up 149 per cent — two and a half times higher than normal. Regardless of the measure of coffee consumption used, they said, "analyses found that heavy coffee drinkers were almost three times more likely to have coronary heart disease than were non-drinkers."

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## Soviets 'not yielding' on Jewish emigration

TEL AVIV (AP) — A leading Israeli parliament member returned from the superpower summit in Reykjavik Wednesday saying that Kremlin representatives yielded no ground on the issue of Soviet Jewish emigration to the Jewish state. "We met a member of the Soviet delegation, who said ... that a possibility of dealing with the problem only after an agreement on disarmament is reached," with the United States, said Nava Arad, of the Labour Party.

## Ershad takes early massive election lead

DHAKA (AP) — Early results announced by the government showed President Hussain Mohammad Ershad with a massive lead in Wednesday's presidential election. But three major opposition parties immediately denounced the results as representing a minuscule voter turnout. With only 362 out of more than 23,466 polling stations reported, Lieutenant-General Ershad had 396,818 votes, almost 40 times his nearest opponent, former Lt.-Colonel Syed Farook Rahman, according to election commission figures. Lt.-Col. Rahman, leader of the coup that killed Bangladesh's first President Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, had 20,615 votes. In third place was Masudul Karim, leader of the Hefazul Islam reformist movement, a fundamentalist Muslim party, with 20,226 votes. Nine other candidates, all virtual unknowns, were completely out of the running.

## Female heart recipient dies

MINNEAPOLIS (R) — The only woman ever to receive an artificial heart died Tuesday night nearly 10 months after her mechanical heart was replaced by a real one. Mary Lund, 40, died of multiple organ failure at Abbott Northwestern hospital, her doctors said. Doctors at the hospital replaced Lund's diseased heart with a mini-Jarvik-7 heart last December 17. The Jarvik heart was meant only as a temporary replacement for Lund's heart, which had been ravaged by a rare virus. She received the heart of a teenage boy more than a month after the artificial heart was implanted.

## Gonzalez, Filali hold talks

MADRID (AP) — Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdul Latif Filali discussed ways of improving bilateral relations with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez Wednesday on the second and final day of a state visit to Spain. Filali spoke with Mr. Gonzalez for nearly an hour in the latter's Moncloa Palace residence after earlier visiting briefly with King Juan Carlos. The sources said topics Mr. Filali and Mr. Gonzalez covered included the effect on Moroccan commerce of Spain's entry into the European Community last Jan. 1, negotiations underway to renew a bilateral fishing accord due to expire in August, Spain's year-old alien law's impact on Moroccan immigrants, and the political situation in North Africa and the Western Sahara.

## INSIDE

- \* Beirut clashes continue unabated, page 2
- \* SSC chief says investments bringing good returns, page 3
- \* Why Europe must act in Mideast, page 4
- \* World Food Programme — 23 years in Jordan, page 5
- \* Ireland ties with Scot in European Cup, page 6
- \* U.N. expects wider rich-poor divide, page 7
- \* Gandhi urges U.S. to abandon SDI, page 8

# One killed, 70 injured in attack on Wailing Wall

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Attackers threw hand grenades Wednesday near a gate to the walled old city of Jerusalem, killing at least one person and injuring 70 other civilians, soldiers and tourists, police said.

Teddy Kollek, the Israeli mayor of the city, called the attack "a large scale disaster." The wail of ambulances cut the evening air. The blasts occurred as some 300 new recruits of an elite infantry force of the Israeli army were returning from a swearing-in ceremony held at the Wailing Wall. "I saw white smoke. I ran out of the car without my shoes on," said Yehudit Israel, whose husband was injured in his back by shrapnel. "I heard all sorts of noise. It was a terrible mess." Police spokesman Rafi Levi said one blast occurred at a parking lot near one of the city's gates and the other at a nearby stairway. Scores of police launched an immediate search of the area.

## Turkey to charge 6 with murder of Sati

ANKARA (R) — Turkish police are to charge six men, two of them now at large, with the murder of a Jordanian embassy first secretary, Ziad Al Sati in Ankara last year, a public prosecutor said Wednesday. Mr. Sati was shot dead in the Cankaya district of Ankara in July 1985 as he was driving to work. Chief Prosecutor Nusret Demiral told Reuters the four men under arrest were among six alleged members of the Abu Nidal Palestinian splinter group whose capture police announced last Saturday. The other two had been released. But he said police now believed two more people were involved. One was suspected of shooting the diplomat and the other of driving a getaway car.

## Shamir accuses Labour of delaying his transition

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Right-wing Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir accused the Labour Party coalition partner on Wednesday of violating an agreement by holding up his appointment as Israel's prime minister, his aides said. Mr. Shamir told members of his hardline Likud bloc he saw no reason to concede to Labour Party demands over government appointments which have already delayed his job swap with Prime Minister Shimon Peres by 24 hours.

A last-minute hitch developed in the scheduled transfer of power on Tuesday when Labour rejected Mr. Shamir's plans to return former Likud Justice and Finance Minister Yitzhak Mordechai to the cabinet. Mr. Mordechai was forced to resign in July for publicly insulting Mr. Peres.

Mr. Shamir, who turned 71 on Wednesday, agreed to a "rotation" pact with Mr. Peres after stalemate general elections in 1984. Under the power-sharing accord, each leader is to rule as prime minister for 25 months.

Mr. Peres resigned last Friday to make way for Mr. Shamir. But he has since refused to go through with the job swap over the Mordechai issue.

The Labour leader also wants his close aide, cabinet secretary Yosi Beilin, to be named ambassador to Washington. The proposal has been rejected by Likud on grounds Mr. Beilin is too dovish to represent the Shamir government.

search-lights were put up and Levi said 15 Arab residents were arrested. Most of the old city was placed under curfew. The Israeli television interrupted its newscast to report the explosions took place in the mostly Palestinian east Jerusalem. It said most of those injured were transferred to Hadassah hospital. "We have had a number of good months of quiet in the city... every day I have prayed that this quiet will continue. But it is clear that a disaster has happened. It seems this is a large scale disaster," Kollek said on Israel radio. A spokesman for Israel's Red Cross, told the Associated Press: "There has been an explosion. Many people have been injured." He had no further details. It was the most serious attack in

## Iraq says raid on Shiraz destroyed 23 Iranian planes

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said waves of warplanes attacked Iran's big Shiraz airbase on Wednesday, destroying 23 U.S.-made C-130 transport planes on the ground.

A military communiqué said the airbase 700 kilometres south of Tehran was hit at 4:30 p.m. and the C-130s were left ablaze and exploding.

The communiqué said that three hours earlier, Iraqi bombers raided a power station at Reza Shah Dam and a power distribution grid at Dez Dam.

"Our planes destroyed their targets," the communiqué said, adding that all planes returned safely to base.

Iraq earlier said it lost a plane in a raid on Tuesday on Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal in the Gulf.

Iran said one of its F-14 fighters shot down the Iraqi jet in a dogfight and the Iraqi pilot bailed out into the sea.

An Iraqi military spokesman, in a statement over Baghdad Radio,

Jerusalem since Feb. 28, 1984, when 21 people were injured in a grenade attack on Jerusalem's main commercial street.

## Earlier attacks

Also on Wednesday and in earlier attacks, home-made firebombs were thrown at an Israeli bus and an army patrol in two separate attacks in the occupied territories, the occupation authorities said Wednesday. One bomb was thrown at a bus driving past a Palestinian refugee camp near the town of Tulkarm, 60 kilometres north of Jerusalem late Tuesday, the Israeli army command said.

No-one was injured but the bus burned down, the army said. Soldiers riding on the bus opened fire in the direction from which the bomb was thrown but did not hit anyone, Israeli radio reported. A 24-hour curfew was imposed on Tulkarm, the command said.

In another incident, the army said two firebombs were thrown at an army patrol driving along the Israeli-Egyptian border in the occupied Gaza Strip town of Rafiah.

## Efforts under way to save Belgian government

BRUSSELS (R) — Hectic political consultations were under way Wednesday in Belgium on Wednesday to save the centre-right coalition government that has tendered its resignation over a bizarre language row.

King Baudouin, who was often stepped in the mend broken coalitions, received several political figures for talks in the wake of the resignation offer on Tuesday by Prime Minister Wilfried Martens on which the king withheld a decision.

Political commentators said Mr. Martens and his colleagues in the four-party government were involved in crisis talks to find a compromise that would help them heal their differences over an affair centred on the sacking of a village mayor.

Mr. Martens, 50, went to the king with his resignation after his cabinet, that groups Christian Democrats and Liberals from the Dutch and French-speaking communities, failed to find common ground on the question of Jose Happort.

Mr. Happort, mayor of six villages in the Fournons region, was dismissed last month by the council of state, the country's highest administrative body, because he refused to submit to an examination in Dutch.

Mr. Happort, 39, is a member of the French-speaking majority in the Fournons.

## King's great aunt passes away

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Court on Wednesday announced the passing away of Her Royal Highness Princess Sarra Bint Al Hussein, sister of the late King Abdullah I bin Al Hussein — founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan — and great aunt of His Majesty King Hussein. In the announcement, the Royal Court expressed deep and heartfelt condolences to the King and the royal family on the death of Princess Sarra.

## Sheikh Zayed reelected

ABU DHABI (AP) — Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan, head of state of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) since the birth of the federation in 1971, was reelected Wednesday for another five-year term as president of the UAE's ruling Supreme Council.

The federation is made up of the seven emirates of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Fujairah, Ras Al Khaimah, Ajman and Um Al Quwain.

Sheikh Zayed, 70, ruler of Abu Dhabi and architect of the federation, has been the head of state of the UAE under the state's provisional constitution.

The re-election of Sheikh Zayed was announced by UAE Minister of State Abdul Aziz Al Qassimi after a meeting of the Supreme Council.

The council meets periodically to take collective decisions on the UAE's internal and external affairs.

## Muasher outlines policy on privatisation process

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher on Wednesday outlined the government's policies governing its decision to privatise public institutions and explained the reasons behind the decision.

Speaking at a seminar on the subject, Dr. Muasher said the government had specific criteria for which public institutions were to be privatised in the drive towards improving the efficiency and productivity of these institutions.

He said the government would not privatise institutions that are operating with profit, and that institutions that could not survive without government subsidy would also be excluded from privatisation.

He said institutions that have proved administrative efficiency and good performance would not be privatised even if they were operating with loss.

Addressing the seminar held at the Amman Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Muasher said institutions offering vital public services to citizens, if privatised, would not be moved to private hands without measures that guarantee the rights of citizens as well as investors.

The privatisation process, he said, will be carried out gradually through a process where the

## 1,628 families to get emergency assistance from National Aid Fund

AMMAN (J.T.) — The National Aid Fund held its inaugural meeting in Amman under the chairmanship of Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan on Wednesday and decided to extend emergency aid to 1,628 families whose members total 10,000 persons.

An announcement by the board said it discussed a number of questions pertaining to the fund's operations, financial resources and administrative matters and decided also to set up two committees to handle financial

and administrative questions pertaining to emergency aid programmes.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Haj Hassan said the fund constituted a major step in the right direction, towards preserving human dignity and meeting the aspirations of the Jordanian society.

"The fund is part of the national effort to achieve social justice and social security which is essential in the drive to attain economic development and strengthen the concept of national belonging," Mr. Haj Hassan said.

He said the fund would be cooperating with public and private organisations to help needy families. The fund will direct its attention towards increasing family income, creating job opportunities, and improving living standards in contribution to the 1986-1990 five-year development plan, and will fully cooperate with a projected regional development fund, the minister said.

Mr. Haj Hassan said the fund would provide financial help on a

(Continued on page 3)

## Reagan welcomes Gorbachev's stand on Iceland meeting and hopes for progress

LONDON (Agencies) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday welcomed Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's promise not to abandon arms negotiations and said "let us not look back and place blame" over the failure of the weekend meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland, to produce agreements.

The White House also praised Mr. Gorbachev's attitude towards the Iceland summit and said it agreed with him that the talks cleared the way for further movement on significant arms reductions.

"We are pleased to note ... General Secretary Gorbachev stated that the work that was done in Reykjavik will not go to waste and the way has now been cleared for further movement toward significant arms reduction. This is the view of the United States," presidential spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters at his regular morning news briefing.

Addressing the Soviet people on television on Tuesday, Mr.

Gorbachev said his meeting with Mr. Reagan in Reykjavik was a watershed and indicated the door remained open for further arms control efforts.

In a Baltimore speech, Mr. Reagan defended his decision not to abandon the strategic defence initiative (SDI), the missile-defence plan that became the sticking point at the summit.

Saying he had suggested a sweeping proposal to eliminate all ballistic missiles, Mr. Reagan said: "While we parted company with this American offer still on the table, we are closer than ever before to agreements that could lead to a safer world without nuclear weapons."

He added, "Let's look forward and seek agreements. Let's not look back and place blame. I repeat my offer to Mr. Gorbachev: our proposals are serious, they remain on the table and we continue to be prepared for a summit."

Mr. Gorbachev, who offered reassurances on Tuesday of his

determination to reverse the nuclear arms race at a future summit following a similar statement by Mr. Reagan on Monday, was quoted as saying on Wednesday that the Iceland meeting was not a failure.

"Our platform of new proposals, which are inseparable from each other, and we do not remove any of them, provides the opportunity to enervate the search for mutually acceptable decisions," the Soviet news agency TASS quoted him as saying.

He was speaking during a meeting with Argentine President Raul Alfonsín, who also quoted Mr. Gorbachev as saying the proposals formed a package.

Mr. Gorbachev appeared to contradict a statement by Moscow's chief arms negotiator, Viktor Karpov, that the Soviet Union would drop its insistence on linking an arms deal to Mr. Reagan's "Star Wars" space defence plan.

## Soviets begin partial troop pullout from Afghanistan

MOSCOW (R) — The first of some 8,000 Soviet troops being withdrawn from Afghanistan started leaving the country on Wednesday but Kremlin officials said the removal of more troops would depend on a political solution of the conflict.

Colonel-General Nikolai Vycheslav Milutin, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Afghanistan department, said the first of six regiments had started leaving as part of a limited withdrawal promised by Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

"The withdrawal has been initiated at 10:00 a.m. Moscow time (0700 GMT)," they told a news conference.

They said 8,000 soldiers were returning to the Soviet Union but declined to say how many troops would stay in Afghanistan, adding that this was a military secret.

Western experts estimated that the Soviet Union, which intervened in Afghanistan in December 1979, had some

115,000 troops in the country before Wednesday's withdrawal.

Gen. Chervov said the Afghan government would be able to keep control if other nations, including the United States, Pakistan and Israel, stopped their support for guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed government.

"If outside interference and intervention is discontinued, the armed forces and government of Afghanistan can tackle all the problems independently," Gen. Chervov said.

But he warned that the Soviet Union would take steps if outside interference continued. "If intervention goes on, the Soviet Union will not let down its neighbour," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev announced the withdrawal of the six regiments in a speech in Vladivostok on July 23.

Gen. Chervov confirmed that the soldiers being pulled out were from three anti-aircraft regiments, two infantry regiments and one tank regiment.

## Chaos at Heathrow as new Asian visa rule takes force

LONDON (AP) — Immigration officers at Heathrow airport struggled on Wednesday to clear a backlog of hundreds of Asians trying to beat a new rule requiring them to have visas to enter Britain.

As many as 300 people, mostly young men from Bangladesh, spent the night at the airport under the supervision of immigration officials. About 300 others were given beds at airport hotels after handing over their passports to the officials.

The immigration service said all were expected to be interviewed Wednesday and told whether they could stay in Britain.

Meanwhile, some 500 Asian residents in Britain waited Wednesday outside customs barriers to meet friends and relatives. Some of the newcomers came on flights routed through Moscow, Kuwait and the Caribbean.

A government spokesman said more than 3,000 people from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh arrived at the airport Tuesday, throwing immigration services into a "state of chaos."

Immigration officer Mike Chipcase described the situation

Tuesday night as "totally unmanageable."

But a calmer atmosphere prevailed Wednesday morning as visitors sat waiting to be interviewed.

Tony Roberts, chairman of the immigration service union group at Heathrow's Terminal 3, said: "We will now do our best to sort out the backlog. It is a case of matching up the passports with the people and making a decision. Most will probably be given temporary admission."

"By the early hours (Wednesday morning) it was apparent that we couldn't deal with everybody, and it was a case of giving them a cup of tea and a sandwich and leaving it all for a few hours," Mr. Roberts said.

He said no flights into Heathrow by the Bangladesh national airline, Biman, were planned for Wednesday and it was hoped that with this respite, immigration officials could clear the long lines.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government announced in September it would impose the visa requirement for people from the three countries.



# Beirut fighting and blasts kill 3, injure 19 people

**BEIRUT (AP) —** Falangist and opposition militiamen fought fresh artillery and rocket duels across Beirut's dividing "green line" Wednesday, and a spate of bombings rocked the Lebanese capital and the Christian town of Zahle.

Police said three people were killed and 19 wounded in the night-long exchanges across the 5-kilometre demarcation line that slices Beirut into Muslim and Christian sectors.

Seven civilians were wounded in a bomb explosion in the main boulevard of the Christian town of Zahle in east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. But there were no casualties in two overnight bomb attacks in mainly Muslim west Beirut, police said.

One blast wrecked a privately owned bank in west Beirut's Corniche Mazraa commercial thoroughfare and set 10 cars parked near on fire. Firefighters rescued three families trapped in the upper three floors of the bank building, police said.

The other bomb was tossed out of a speeding car at the main gate of Beirut University College, and police said damage was minor.

There were no responsibility

claims for any of the bombings in Beirut and Zahle, which is 60 kilometres east of the capital.

Beirut's night was punctuated by the crackle of machine gun fire and resounding shell blasts. Privately owned radio stations blared warnings to residents close to the "green line" to take refuge in basements and bomb shelters. Others were advised to stay indoors.

Fighting tapered off at dawn, when a security committee representing the principal warring militias and the Lebanese army called a cease-fire, according to police.

Wednesday's casualties raised the overall toll of "green line" clashes 19 killed and 70 wounded this month.

Zahle, the largest Christian town in the Bekaa, is the current base of Elie Hobeika, the ousted pro-Syrian commander of the Lebanese Forces militia.

Mr. Hobeika was deposed by current Lebanese Forces Commander Samir Geagea last Jan. 15 for signing a Syrian-sponsored peace pact with Muslim warlords on Dec. 28 to end Lebanon's 11-year-old civil war.

Geagea and President Amin Gemayel contended the peace accord made too many concessions to the opposition to end the Falangists, traditional dominance of the government, army and parliament.

Syria maintains 35,000 troops in eastern and northern Lebanon under a 1976 peacekeeping mandate from the Arab League.

Mr. Hobeika and some 600 supporters stormed into Christian east Beirut from the western sector last Sept. 27 in an attempt to recapture control of the Christian hinterland.

But the thrust was crushed by Geagea's loyalists and Mr. Gemayel's Christian units of the Lebanese army in 24 hours of street fighting that left 65 people killed and more than 200 wounded.

## UNIFIL pumps \$20m into Lebanese economy

By Mohammad Salam  
Associated Press

**TYRE, Lebanon —** The United Nations peacekeeping force, which frequently comes under attack in southern Lebanon, nevertheless is providing a windfall of \$20 million a year to the 400,000 Lebanese it is here to protect.

Lebanon's economy is a shambles but business is booming in an area stretching from the Mediterranean in the west to Mount Hermon in the east — where troops of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) are stationed.

"When we first deployed in the South in 1978, there were only 10,000 people in our area — now there are 400,000," said U.N. spokesman Timur Goksel.

Our logistics and administrative departments spent about \$5 million on purchases in the last six months, paying for food and fuel, salaries for the 400 Lebanese employees, retainers for the 300 local contractors and miscellaneous expenses.

UNIFIL officials said members of the 5,800-member, nine-nation force spent \$15 million more on personal purchases in the same six-month period.

UNIFIL's estimated annual expenditure runs about \$40 million, or 5.5 per cent of Lebanon's \$716-million budget.

"In normal times, a soldier spends at least \$10 a day," Goksel said. "In rotation times, they spend enormously." Rotation is when replacements come in and soldiers finishing their tours buy duty-free goods before going home.

"I spend more than half of my pay in Lebanon," said a French captain. "I buy everything here: Clothes, perfumes for my wife, electrical appliances and even French products which are

cheaper in Lebanon than they are at home."

UNIFIL is made up of units from France, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Ghana, Fiji, Nepal, Ireland and Finland. Five U.N. soldiers were killed and 44 wounded during August and September in a series of attacks. Lebanese security forces said radical Shiite Muslim militiamen were responsible for most of the attacks.

Near UNIFIL's headquarters at Naqoura, a southern Lebanese border town of only about 1,500 people, 90 shops and restaurants have opened since the U.N. personnel moved in.

"There were only six shops when we first arrived," Goksel said in an interview.

Business in Naqoura "totally depends on UNIFIL," said Ismail Sabrawi, a news reporter in Tyre who opened a sporting goods shop after the peacekeepers came to the area.

"UNIFIL soldiers directly buy 40 per cent of what I sell," he added. "Naqoura merchants buy 50 per cent and resell them to UNIFIL soldiers. Local customers account only for 10 per cent of my business."

In addition to sporting goods, Sabrawi sells a variety of items ranging from luggage and souvenirs to electrical appliances and cameras.

He said troop-rotation time is the peak season. "Soon before the rotation, they start buying bags, big bags, and they fill them up with whatever they can buy. They can afford to buy lots of things. During the latest rotation they cleaned out my camera stand."

Lebanese importers buy the goods abroad tax free and unload them duty free at illegal ports in Lebanon, where government controls are minimal because of the civil war.

## Turkey denies having intentions on Iraq

**ANKARA (R) —** Foreign Minister Yigit Haldunoglu denied Wednesday that Turkey had plans to seize parts of northern Iraq if that country was defeated in its war with Iran.

Reports in foreign and Turkish publications which began after Mr. Haldunoglu visited Iran in August and increased in the last week suggested that Turkey would move into the oil-rich and largely Turkish-speaking areas of Kirkuk and Mosul if Baghdad collapsed.

"I would like to say that the speculative comments inside and outside Turkey on the supposed intentions of Turkey due to recent developments in the Iran-Iraq war do not reflect the truth," Mr. Haldunoglu said in a statement.

A preamble said Mr. Haldunoglu issued the statement in response to news reports of alleged Turkish intentions towards northern Iraq.

"There has been no change in Turkey's well-known policy of the war between Iran and Iraq," Turkey, which borders both countries, has striven to remain neutral in the six-year-old war and to retain extensive trade and political ties with both Tehran and Baghdad.

The border area, however, remains unstable with Kurdish rebels operating against all three governments.

Turkey sent warplanes in August to raid what it said were the hideouts of Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq after an ambush of Turkish soldiers.

Iran was Turkey's largest oil supplier last year but deliveries have slumped this year because of arguments over the price. The authoritative economic daily Dunya said last week Turkey would buy no oil from Iran in October.

Turkish officials keen to avoid publicity about the issue have stopped leaking oil purchase figures, but data for the first five months of 1985 showed Iraq was by far Turkey's main supplier.

Those supplies reach Turkey by pipeline from Kirkuk which also carries Iraqi exports and from which Ankara also earns extensive royalties.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Archbishop of Brazil in Lebanon

**BEIRUT (R) —** Archbishop Ivo Lorscheiter of Brazil arrived Wednesday for talks with political and religious leaders, sources in Lebanon's Maronite Church said. "I am here to pray for the peace and unity of this country," he said on arrival at the port of Jounieh, north of Beirut, Falangist "Voice Of Lebanon" radio reported. Brazil hosts one of the world's largest Lebanese emigrant communities. Lebanese began emigrating to Brazil early this century and more than two million people of Lebanese descent now live there, the church sources said. Lorscheiter, president of Brazil's episcopate, went to the seat of the Maronite Church in the mountain village Bkirki where he met Maronite patriarch Nasrallah Sfeir, the radio said.

### Doctors advise Bourguiba to rest

**TUNIS (R) —** Doctors have advised Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, 83, to rest for three days for the second time within two weeks because of a slight chill, a presidential statement said. Among the doctors who signed the medical bulletin was Professor Amor Chedli, Mr. Bourguiba's personal physician recently appointed education minister. Bourguiba was advised to rest because of a chill less than two weeks ago shortly after returning to the presidential palace at Carthage in an open-car procession after spending several weeks at his residence south of the capital. He suffered from a recurring heart problem in November, 1984, when he had hospital treatment.

### Soviet diplomat commits suicide in Iran

**NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) —** A Soviet diplomat based in Tehran has committed suicide by hanging himself in his apartment, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported. The agency, monitored in Nicosia, identified the diplomat as Vyshele Solosin, 45. It did not say what position he held in the Soviet embassy in Tehran. IRNA quoted police as saying that Solosin's colleagues found him hanging in his apartment when they went there to check why he had not reported to work.

### Israel has new anti-torpedo decoy system

**TEL AVIV (R) —** Israel has developed an electronic decoy system to thwart torpedo attacks on surface vessels by enemy submarines, the Defence Ministry said Wednesday. The ATC-I system, developed by the Raphael Armament Development Authority, uses a towed decoy transmitting signals under water to divert torpedoes homing in on their targets, a ministry spokesman said. The announcement, which gave no further details, comes several months after the navy said it has information that the Soviet Union was to supply Syria with two attack submarines, the first such craft in their fleet.

### Polish envoy arrives in Israel

**TEL AVIV (AP) —** A senior Polish diplomat arrived in Israel to head that country's interest section, a government official said Wednesday. Stefan Kwiatkowski arrived late Tuesday night in Tel Aviv, but refused to speak to reporters at the airport. He said tiredness prevented him from making a statement, daily newspapers reported. Israel and Poland agreed to reestablish diplomatic ties last year, together with all other Eastern Bloc countries except Romania severed ties with Israel in the wake of the 1967 Middle East war. The interest section will work out of offices in the PKO Polish Bank in Tel Aviv. The move does not constitute a formal resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries but involves the exchange of representatives to work on visa matters. An interest section is the lowest level of diplomatic representation. Israel opened its interest section in Warsaw last month.

## Kimche: Military has too much say in Israeli policy

**TEL AVIV (R) —** The outgoing director general of Israel's Foreign Ministry has said the military has far too great a say in policy-making and the foreign ministry is often excluded from key decisions.

In a farewell speech to staff Tuesday, David Kimche said the ministry was kept in the dark about the decisions to bomb an Iraqi nuclear reactor in 1981 and to invade Lebanon in 1982.

Both were major decisions to Israel's detriment, he said. His remarks, reported in the Jerusalem Post newspaper Wednesday, were confirmed by a Foreign Ministry spokesman.

Mr. Kimche, who worked for 27 years in defence posts and the Mossad intelligence agency before moving to the Foreign Ministry under Yitzhak Shamir in 1980, said no one at the ministry was told in advance of the bombing of

the Iraqi reactor.

"We learned of it only one minute after," he said, putting the ministry at a grave disadvantage in explaining the action to foreign governments and world public opinion.

The Foreign Ministry also took no part in the planning stages of the Lebanon war and was not consulted about policy questions or public information, he said.

Mr. Kimche said the dominant role of the defence establishment was a legacy of Israel's early years. Since the advent of peace between Israel and Egypt in 1977-79, there had been no justification for the defence establishment's primacy in policy-making.

Mr. Kimche also attacked what he called growing politicisation of the foreign service, which has led directly to his departure.

## Man pleads guilty in bid to kill Kuwaiti journalist

**KUWAIT (AP) —** An Arab suspect, has pleaded guilty to a premeditated attempt to kill a prominent Kuwaiti editor-publisher last year.

Mustafa Mohammad Bayer confessed before a Kuwaiti criminal court that he and two other colleagues, who fled the country to Lebanon, opened fire on Ahmad Jarallah as he left his Al Seyassah publishing house on the night of April 24, 1985.

Mr. Jarallah is proprietor and editor of the Kuwaiti daily Al Seyassah and its English-language sister Arab Times.

## Iranian aide back from Syria

**NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) —** Syrian President Hafez Assad has pledged that Damascus will stand by Iran until it defeats Iraq in the six-year-old Gulf war, Iran's official news agency reported Wednesday.

Tehran's Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Nicosia, said Mr. Assad reaffirmed Syria's strategic

alliance with Iran against Iraq to Iran's Minister of the Revolutionary Guards Corps, Mohsen Rafiqdoust the Iranian's week-long visit to Damascus.

IRNA said Rafiqdoust, one of the most powerful figures in Iran, returned to Tehran Tuesday night from Damascus after meetings with Mr. Assad and other Syrian leaders.

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## Ministers review U.K.-Jordan cooperation in energy issues

AMMAN (J.T.) — British Minister of Energy Alastair Goodlad on Wednesday met with two Jordanian ministers to discuss Anglo-Jordanian cooperation in energy-related affairs and Jordanian-British trade and economic cooperation.

Mr. Goodlad, who arrived in Amman on Tuesday evening for a five-day visit to Jordan, first met with Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib who outlined the ministry's energy and power projects being implemented by the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA).

Dr. Khatib spoke about energy production in Jordan, training programmes for personnel involved in the industry and Jordan's power supply to other Arab countries.

At present, the Ministry of Energy is conducting a feasibility study on setting up several training centres in electricity and energy related fields and several other industries, the minister said.

Directors of the ministry's departments and the JEA director attended the meeting and spoke on Jordan's energy plans and energy consumption, and projects for producing energy from wind and solar power.

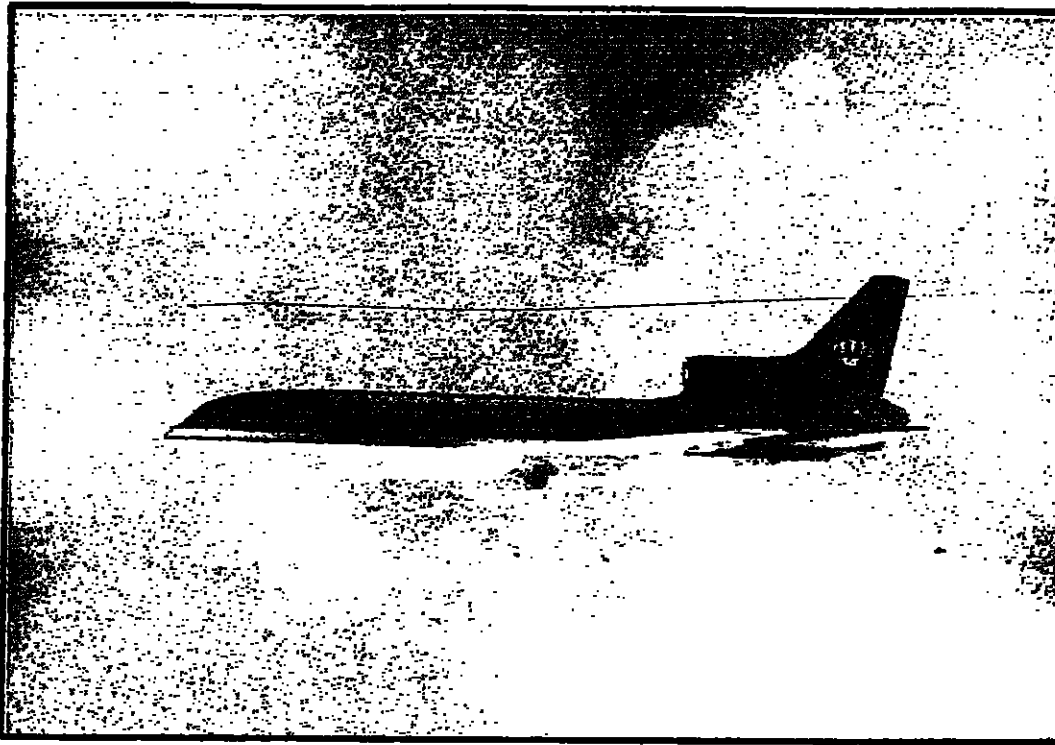
Ministry Under-Secretary Ibrahim Badran and senior ministry officials attended the meeting.

Later Mr. Goodlad met with Minister of Planning Taher Kana'an with whom he reviewed Jordanian-British economic and trade relations.

The two sides also reviewed the main outlines of Jordan's 1986-1990 national development plan and incentives offered to foreign investors in the country.

Mr. Goodlad and a delegation accompanying him later visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and met with RSS President Fakhreddin Al Daghestani.

The delegation accompanying Mr. Goodlad includes representatives of major British industrial concerns. The delegation is expected to hold talks with other government officials and will explore the possibilities for future cooperation between the United Kingdom and Jordan in energy affairs.



A TriStar flying the new colours of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline (Alia photo)

## New colours, new name for national airline

AMMAN (J.T.) — A newly painted TriStar aircraft arrived at the Queen Alia International Airport from London on Wednesday announcing the start of a new chapter in the history of the airline of Jordan.

"This era, which officially will commence on Dec. 15, 1986 in a royal celebration, will announce the rebirth of Alia in a new and mature image and present to the world an airline which exudes warmth, friendliness and self confidence," a spokesman for the airline said on Wednesday.

Royal Jordanian, the new name of the airline, is printed in both languages, Arabic and English, in a gold colour on a medium grey background; the bottom part of the plane is coloured in white; the vertical stabilizer is tipped with a red accent, while the fuselage features a tapered gold band with a red pin stripe. Last, but not least, is the Hashemite crown, emboldened in gold, which adorns the tail of the aircraft against a dark grey background.

**New marketing strategy**

With this new image, which includes a complete change of the exterior and interior of the aircraft, uniforms and stationary, accompanied with a new and fresh marketing strategy and improved inflight service, should, as the Royal Jordanian spokesman said, carry the airline well into the end of the century and compete head-on with major and international carriers.

## Jordan marks World Food Day today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan, along with other world nations will observe World Food Day today with a ceremony at the Tyche Hotel in Amman where Ministry of Agriculture Under Secretary Salem Al Lawzi will deliver an address on the occasion outlining the role of World Food Programme (WFP) in promoting agricultural development projects in different countries.

At the ceremony several awards and WFP shields will be distributed to Jordanian farmers who have displayed a high degree of efficiency in their work and in operating farms or farmlands.

On the occasion of World Food Day the Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) issued a call on the Arab World to make more serious efforts for the production of food. The call said that food security should be regarded as part of pan-Arab national security.

A CAEU statement said that the Arab World was one of the poorest food-producing areas on earth.

## SSC investments show good returns despite economic slowdown, director says

By Samir Ghawi and  
Sa'ad C. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — Social Security Corporation (SSC) Director General Mahdi Al Farhan Wednesday underlined the corporation's achievements since its inception saying that SSC investments were continuously generating high revenues despite the slowdown in various economic activities.

"Our investments in touristic projects are extremely high-yielding and so were the various SSC transactions in the market," said Dr. Farhan at a press conference he held on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the issuance of the Social Security Law.

Dr. Farhan said the strength and soundness of any project as well as the liquidity available to the SSC were the basic fundamentals governing the corporation's investment policies.

The rate of return on SSC investments, which include a wide-ranging portfolio totalling up to JD 162.5 million, is about five per cent, Dr. Farhan added.

Highlighting the success of the SSC-owned Amra Hotel, Dr. Farhan said the hotel's occupancy rate during the past three years was in the region of 70 per cent and added that this year's net profit was expected to reach JD 320,000. Moreover, he said, the Petra Forum Hotel, which is also owned by the SSC, will record its first profit this year after incurring continuous losses in previous years before it was purchased by the corporation.

Dr. Farhan dismissed

observations that the hotel industry had been adversely affected by various factors and strongly defended the SSC's investments in more than 20 other touristic projects throughout the Kingdom. These projects include resthouses at the Dead Sea, Dibben and Zai.

"Promoting internal tourism is a priority for the SSC," he said.

On other investments, Dr. Farhan said the SSC had an equity of JD 18.3 million spread over 14 industrial firms, 10 others engaged in services, five in finance and banking, three in agriculture and two still under establishment — all being public shareholding companies.

corporate's welfare programmes had reached 377,125 — an increase of 60,000 during 1985-1986 at a rate of 20 per cent.

The corporation has also offered coverage for Jordanian expatriates in compliance with His Majesty King Hussein's directives, Dr. Farhan said. But, he added, only 126 Jordanians — out of approximately 400,000 working abroad — have taken up the offer.

### Coverage for W.Bankers

In reply to a question, Dr. Farhan said citizens in the occupied West Bank who did not benefit from military or civil pension were entitled to join the SSC. Those who are neither covered by pension nor social security can always submit an application for SSC coverage on an equal footing with East Bankers, Dr. Farhan said.

Several such cases have been endorsed by the Cabinet, he added.

### Health insurance

On expanding the corporation's welfare services to beneficiaries, Dr. Farhan said the SSC was contemplating health coverage, but not firm decision had been taken in this regard.

The Ministry of Health is conducting a study to introduce medical care coverage to SSC beneficiaries but the study is in its initial stages, Dr. Farhan said.

The SSC's current welfare services cover occupational hazards, old age, disability and death.

### Housing

Dr. Farhan added that the SSC "plays an important role in housing projects in coordination with the Housing Corporation and the Housing Bank." He put the SSC investments in this sector at a total of JD 22.5 million and noted that priority in these projects went to low-income citizens.

Commenting on SSC coverage, Dr. Farhan said the total number of those covered under the

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Week's accidents claim four lives

AMMAN (Petra) — Four people were killed and 126 others were injured in 234 road accidents which occurred in Jordan between Oct. 7 and Oct. 14, according to a statistical bulletin issued by the Public Security Department (PSD). The bulletin said that the figures registered a one per cent increase in the number of accidents compared to the previous week but a drop in the number of deaths by 43 per cent, whereas the number of persons injured increased by nine per cent. Most of these accidents, 33 per cent of the total, occurred in Amman according to the bulletin which was issued on Wednesday.

### Army, Air Force conduct exercises

AMMAN (Petra) — The Fourth Royal Mechanised Division carried out an overnight military exercise employing various weapons and involving formations of the Royal Jordanian Air Force. The exercise, which started on Tuesday evening, ended Wednesday morning and also involved logistics and support units in accordance with a given programme prepared by the army headquarters. The exercises were watched by Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb and senior army officers as well as commanders of the participating units.

### Cabinet okays memo with W. Germany

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has approved an agreement for the exchange of memoranda signed between Jordan and West Germany. Under this agreement, the West German government will offer technical expertise and financing to hold training courses for nurses in rural areas to improve the standard of health services in these regions. The Cabinet also approved the minutes of meetings held by the Jordanian-Tunisian joint economic committee held in Amman last month. The minutes call for expanding the volume of trade and commercial exchange between the two countries and exempting some of the exchanged goods from customs duties.

### Hospital to have new interchange

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Public Works is now undertaking a project to change a junction close to the University of Jordan Hospital into an interchange with side roads, according to the ministry's under secretary, Mr. Khalaf Hawari. He said that the project entails purchasing land close to the project, installing traffic lights and other essential work and he added that it is expected to be completed in one month from now.

## Airline official, Norma Qarain, passes away after long illness

AMMAN (J.T.) — Miss Norma Qarain, director of the customer relations at Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and former assistant director of the Jerash Festival, passed away in New York on Tuesday after a long illness. She was 40.

Despite her deteriorating health, Miss Qarain was an active organiser of the Jerash Festival throughout its five-year history, and as Alia's director of customer relations she recently won an international award for "aptitude, competence, experience and dedication in offering the best hospitality and the most polite and complete assistance" in the tourism trade.



Norma Qarain

## 1,628 families to get urgent aid

(Continued from page 1)

regular basis to needy families and offer their members vocational or other form of training to enable them to earn a living and provide them with health security and free medical treatment.

The fund's functions will have three dimensions, the minister said. The first of the three is remedial which entails improving the living conditions of incapacitated persons and those unable to work for a living. Like children, orphans and old people. These, Mr. Haj Hassan said, will receive regular financial help.

The second dimension, the minister said, is preventive and aims at helping members of needy families to increase their income by offering them vocational or other training to help them to become more productive.

The third dimension is developmental which entails helping needy people to improve their health conditions thus increasing the chance of their earning a better living through

different kinds of jobs they might take, the minister added.

The Lower House of Parliament endorsed a law for the fund on Aug. 4. The law was promulgated by His Majesty King Hussein in his inaugural speech to Parliament's fourth ordinary session last November.

Allocations for the JD 1.5 million fund have been provided for in the 1986 budget, but will be augmented by donations from various individuals, voluntary societies and organisations.

The fund is governed by a board whose members attended the inaugural session.

These comprise representatives of the Ministries of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the Budget Department, the Social Security Corporation, the Vocational Training Corporation, the Noor Al Hussein Foundation, the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund and the General Union of Voluntary Societies in addition to three representatives of the private sector.

## W. German troupe to present message to Rawabdeh today

AMMAN (J.T.) — A West German folklore troupe, currently in Amman to take part in the fourth Oktoberfest, on Thursday will march from the Second Circle to downtown Amman where they will deliver a message from the lord mayor of Munich to his Jordanian counterpart Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh.

The march by Die Isratler Blasmusik group, led by Adi Stahuber, will start at 11:00 a.m. from the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel and the troupe will later be received by Mr. Rawabdeh in front of the Amman Municipality's main entrance.

Mr. Rawabdeh will hand the group a similar letter to be delivered to the lord mayor of Munich. The Isratler Blasmusik made a similar march last year and delivered a message of friendship to Mr. Rawabdeh.

The fourth Oktoberfest will open on Thursday at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel to present the splendour of Bavarian cuisine and the world-renowned talent of Die Isratler Blasmusik. The event, to run nightly from Thursday to Sunday, is jointly and annually organised by the hotel in conjunction with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline.

## RCC music season into full swing with concert number 4

By Jean-Claude Elias  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In cooperation with the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC) and the Beirut University College Alumni Club in Amman, the Goethe Institute presents the Buchberger Quartet at the RCC's main theatre on Thursday Oct. 16 at 20:00.

### MUSIC PREVIEW

After the Young Strings, pianist Joseph Holt and the jazz group Workshop de Lyon, the RCC is hosting its fourth concert in less than three weeks, giving tempo to a promising musical season and alternating jazz with classical recitals.

The Buchberger string quartet is a young West German ensemble with international experience and a collection of impressive awards. Critics in Hannover, Portsmouth, Evin London and other

important music centres have recognised the talent of the quartet.

Tonight's concert features works by Bela Bartok, Joseph Haydn and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. While Mozart's music is often played and needs no introduction, music lovers in Amman will have the rare opportunity to listen to Bartok's and Haydn's music. Austrian composer Haydn helped in establishing the forms of the classical symphony with exceptional balance and grace, back in the Eighteenth Century. Hungarian Bartok, on the contrary, is a modern composer — he died in 1945 — and is considered to be one of the most representative musicians of the contemporary school. His works, influenced by folk songs and melodies, show a superb lyricism.

The Buchberger Quartet is one more high quality classical ensemble introduced to Jordan by the Goethe Institute.

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## VIEW FROM AMERICA

# As in Middle East, religion is playing a big role in U.S. politics

By Franz Schumann

JAN FRANCISCO — Even here in the distant West, we know that religion is a strong and rising force in the Middle East. But it may not be so well known that religion is also a strong and rising force in the United States.

There are three kinds of religion in the United States. There are the old established religions whether they be Protestant, Catholic, Jewish. Secondly there are the marginal cults of which we have hundreds, perhaps even thousands. And thirdly there are the old and new fundamentalists. It is the third group which is growing with great rapidity and strength in the United States.

The marginal cults are not that significant politically. There always have been marginal cults in the history of Western and Middle Eastern people. Sometimes they grow to some significance, like the

Baha' is in Iran. But they remain marginal.

The established religions are the carriers of tradition here in the United States as well as in the Middle East. In reading the *Jum'a* (Friday) edition of *Al-Ahram* recently, I was struck by a remark by Shaikh Muhammad Al Ghazali:

إن التاريخ هو ذاكرة الأمة ومستودع ما يمر بها من خير وشر وظلم وفساد

"history is the memory of a people, a repository of what has transpired of the good and the bad, the sweet and the bitter." That observation could be applied to established religion anywhere in the world. I kept on wondering whether it did not apply particularly to the Sunni branch of the great Islamic faith.

But the fundamentalist religions in the United States are

very different. They remind me more and more of the upsurge of Shi'ism that we in America read so much about. Interestingly a fundamentalist candidate for the 1988 presidential nomination, Pat Robertson, is sometimes called "the American Khomeini" (by his enemies, of course, and not his supporters).

Why has fundamentalism made such great strides recently in the United States? The main reason appears to be that despite the material affluence of this country, there is wide perception of moral decay. Families are breaking up. Drug-taking is widespread. People have lost a sense of direction (I keep on thinking of how in the *Fatiha* (of the holy Quran) it is written: "show us the correct way"). And this search for direction is particularly strong

among the lower middle class elements of the population.

Was it not somewhat similar in Iran where discontented lower middle class poor people flocked to the mosques and began that agitation which led to the overthrow of the Shah?

There is tension and hostility between the established and the fundamentalist faiths in the United States. They do not attack each other directly, but they ignore each other. Still fundamentalist inroads can be found even in the established faiths. They are seen as too "rationalistic," too conservative, too unwilling to change.

Few people think that the Reverend Robertson will become president of the United States. Nevertheless, he is bringing religion into politics, something

which has rarely before happened in the United States. And it is not the familiar religion of tradition to which Americans have become accustomed.

People in the Middle East should know that the most powerful American link to the Middle East is religious. For most Americans, the Holy Land still evokes awareness in a way that neither Palestine nor Israel do. The Holy Land is the land of the Bible. And while that is seen mainly in a Christian sense, many Americans also know that the territory which lies between the Lebanon mountains and the Arabian deserts is holy to Muslims and Jews as well.

That means as religion becomes a more significant force on the American political scene, awareness of the Middle East will also grow. In America today, two

broader forces are also coming into confrontation: secularism and fundamentalism. Secularism is the way of life that goes along with material affluence. The established religions have adapted to secularism and accept it. On the other hand, the fundamentalists are vehemently opposed to secularism and want to bring religion back into the political system.

In a sense that difference has some similarity to the Sunni-Shi' split we in America have read so much about. One accepts some degree of secularism and the other rejects it.

Whatever else happens, it seems certain that in both the Middle East and the United States, religion will play ever more significant political roles.

## 'Disinformation' backfires

THE resignation last week of the U.S. State Department spokesman, Mr. Bernard Kalb, is the most recent event in the controversy over the Reagan administration's alleged disinformation campaign against Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi. The controversy began when a Washington Post article charged that U.S. National Security Adviser John Poindexter had written a memo advocating the planting of false and misleading information in the press concerning the Libyan leader's alleged terrorist activities, the stability of his government, and the possibility of another American military attack against Libya.

Though U.S. officials have denied adopting such a policy, the episode is symptomatic of the Reagan administration's approach to the press over the past several years. This is not to say that governments do not have the right to withhold and manage information. Every government, in order to conduct its foreign policy, must manage its information. This is obvious. And the U.S. government may not be any different in this instance.

Our concern here, however, is that in this instance, the Reagan administration has been attempting to wage an undeclared war. Reflecting this attitude, Secretary of State George Shultz stated that he had no problems with "a little psychological warfare" against Colonel Qadhafi.

The Libyan leader may be far from an innocent victim in all of this. But, such a disinformation campaign, designed by the Reagan administration to deceive and distort, only serves to undermine further the U.S. position in the Arab World, and to give a leader like Col. Qadhafi the ammunition he needs in his attempts to champion all Arab causes, including the plight of the Palestinian people.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Fruitful relations

KING Hussein's visit to India which ended Tuesday and his talks with Indian leaders are bound to further deepen the strong relations and the understanding between the Indian and Jordanian peoples. Jordan and India have been linked closely through cultural and economic ties over the years and India has been supporting Arab just causes in general and the rights of the Palestinian people in particular. Therefore, we believe that the King's talks with Indian leaders would give further momentum to these ties and relations and serve the interests of both people. Besides the bilateral ties, Jordan and India are both members of the Non-Aligned Movement which has been striving to achieve world peace. Both can through the Non-Aligned Movement work closely together for bringing about a just settlement to the Palestine problem. King Hussein's talks with the Indian leaders covered all these issues and dealt with means of promoting bilateral, trade and economic cooperation. We welcome King Hussein back home and hope that his talks with the Indian leaders would lead to a stronger relationship between the two nations.

### Al Dustour: Arab-Indian ties

KING Hussein is back home after talks with Indian leaders on promoting Arab-Indian relations and developing Jordanian-Indian ties in all fields. In his address at a banquet in his honour in New Delhi, King Hussein outlined a number of issues which are of concern to both India and Jordan and the Non-Aligned Movement at large. Issues of concern to India are the same as those that interest the Jordanian leadership and people. Both countries as members of the Non-Aligned Movement have been striving to promote the cause of peace world-wide. Apart from the trade and economic talks held during the King's visit, the two sides dwelt in length on the Palestine problem and the whole Middle East question. India in pursuit of its declared policy reiterated its total support for the Arab just causes; and Jordan, along with other Arab states deeply appreciate the Indian stand. The Arab Nation in general and the Palestinian people in particular appreciate India's support for Arab rights in Palestine and India's relentless work within the Non-Aligned Movement to bring about peace in the Middle East. As a leading member of the movement, India also has been striving to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war and re-establish security and stability in the Gulf. These and other issues were discussed during the King's visit which is regarded as extremely successful and will serve the higher interests of the Indian and Arab people.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Israel's two ugly faces

THE delay in the handover of the premiership to the Likud bloc inside Israel does not mean a change in the line of policy Zionism has chosen for the Jewish state. The delay was due to a dispute over the portfolios and seats, and not about the role Israel would be playing to serve the objectives of the Zionist movement. Both the Likud and the Labour parties in Israel differ on the form but not on the contents of the general policy to be adopted against the Arab population under their rule and the Arab land they occupy. The dispute is a temporary and tactical move for the next phase of consolidating Israeli hold over Arab territory. Of course there will be new faces in the cabinet and a reshuffle of seats around the table but the policy of Israel will remain unchanged. The building of Jewish colonies in Arab land has been going on without interruption under both parties, and for this reason both parties have been actually competing in the process of evicting the Arab population from their homeland and planting settlements in their territory. Both parties continued the long established policy of demolishing Arab homes and creating very difficult political, economic and social conditions for the Arabs in a bid to force them to abandon their homeland.

## Expectations seemed high at hastily-scheduled Reykjavik summit

By Michael Putzel  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — For a fleeting moment at Reykjavik, it seemed the superpowers might reach the most sweeping disarmament pact they had ever attempted. Then there was Star Wars.

"I felt right from the beginning that they made perfectly clear that nothing was agreed until everything was agreed," said one U.S. negotiator. "If they could not have agreement on space, there would be nothing written."

But, as pieced together from the accounts of U.S. officials at the weekend summit, both sides set out almost at once to push for dramatic reduction in nuclear weapons.

The prospect of making genuine progress seemed to arise in the first hours on Saturday when U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev decided to put their top negotiators to work into the night.

But the bargaining that went on while the two leaders slept failed to produce significant progress on the one item U.S. officials thought ripe for resolution: The reduction of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The experts' meeting, which had begun at 8:07 p.m. Iceland time (the same as GMT) Saturday, made real and unexpected headway toward reducing intercontinental strategic forces. But it broke up inconclusively at 6:30 a.m. Sunday, with Reagan and Gorbachev scheduled to sit down for their third round of talks at 10 a.m.

The talks resumed with a rainbow over the bay outside the meeting house. Some took it as a hopeful sign. There was talk that just as Geneva was called the fireside summit, Reykjavik would come to be known as the rainbow summit.

When the leaders began their morning session, officials said, the Soviets offered to slash their medium-range missiles in Europe to zero and reduce their Asian arsenals to 100 warheads. In exchange, they wanted the U.S. to pull all Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles out of Europe, reserving a 100-warhead complement of the medium-range weapons within the United States.

"Yes," Reagan said without hesitation.

"That gave real cause for optimism," one official said. "It was, in essence, Reagan's old 'zero option' proposal. The Soviets agreed to offer the first hope of a genuine breakthrough at talks Reagan didn't even dare to call a summit for fear of raising world expectations."

But "the pendulum swung many times during the day" as the leaders met with their seconds. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, on the first floor of a modest bayside villa.

Icelandic policemen posted outside could hear footsteps on the stairs as Reagan several times climbed to the second floor to caucus with his advisers.

In the basement, Soviet KGB security men waiting for the meeting to end laughed raucously as they watched "Tom and Jerry" cartoons on television.

As the leaders broke for lunch an hour and a half later, the U.S. advisers climbed into their cars in the motorcade, then got out and returned to the house. Their bosses wanted them to keep working. Reagan and Gorbachev had scheduled another, extra, meeting for themselves.

It seemed there was progress toward an agreement to halt nuclear testing.

But the long-standing dispute over Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative, the Star Wars space defence plan, was still unresolved.

Gorbachev remained set against it; Reagan was determined to preserve his dream of a shield to protect against nuclear attack.

"The president talked all day about language to move SDI, but no one in the delegation — and certainly not Ronald Reagan — would agree to gut SDI," one official said.

Gorbachev insisted on confining all Star Wars work to the laboratory, but Reagan resisted.

The U.S. president offered to go along with a 10-year, pledge not to withdraw from the old anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty, which bars deployment of defensive systems. But Reagan wanted to preserve testing of potential systems.

Gorbachev refused. The Soviet leader wanted U.S. acknowledgment that the ABM treaty bars any research on defensive weapons outside the laboratory.

Reagan tried a new track, building on the tentative agreement to slash long-range weapons.

The United States would not deploy a defensive system for 10 years if, during that time, both sides would destroy all their offensive nuclear weapons. Reductions would begin immediately resulting in a 50-percent cut in five years, with a second five-year schedule to follow. At the end of a decade, neither side would have the ability to strike the other with nuclear force.

"They said they were prepared to accept total elimination of ballistic missiles," one official said. But they wanted what one called "a clean kill" of Star Wars.

The U.S. negotiators insisted that SDI, which under the proposal could be deployed after the decade of disarmament, shouldn't be considered an offensive weapons system, nor one which would support an offensive system.

Reagan offered again and again to share the benefits of Star Wars research with his adversary, but Gorbachev didn't seem interested, one official said.

"The Soviets just didn't believe him," said another. Gorbachev could not be persuaded that Star Wars was anything other than a ploy to put offensive weapons in space.

"There were about nine times today when it looked optimistic," one official said after the meetings were over Sunday. But in the last half hour or so, the bold plan began to unravel.

The two sides passed papers back and forth, trying to find language they could agree upon, but to no avail.

Then, the upstairs team heard the president get up. But this time, instead of going upstairs to his experts and advisers, he went to the front door.

The enterprise had failed. Ambassador Paul Nitze, Reagan's top arms control adviser and a 30-year veteran of high-stakes weapons bargaining, walked over to Soviet Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, the military chief of staff who had emerged on Saturday as Gorbachev's top negotiator on nuclear weapons.

"Don't blame me," the marshal said. Gorbachev, giving his own account at a news conference, recalled:

"When we were saying good-bye, the president said that he was disappointed and that from the very beginning I — that is Gorbachev — had come to Reykjavik with no willingness to reach agreement."

"Why," he said, "because of just one word (testing) are you so intransigent in your approach to SDI and testing?"

But "it's not just one word" to him, Gorbachev said. It is "what the U.S. administration really intends" — military superiority.



## Why Europe must act

By Mattityahu Peled

The following article is reprinted from *Middle East International*, London. The writer, a reserve general in the Israeli army, is a member of the Knesset for the Progressive List for Peace.

EUROPE's readiness to consider the effects the Middle East situation may have on its own security is healthy. For in matters of peace and war Europe and the Middle East are inseparably linked. A war in Europe invariably spills over into the Middle East, and since the second world war, the cold war between NATO and the Warsaw Pact has been clearly felt in the Middle East, mostly through the arms race which is sapping the region's vitality to the point of economic collapse. But until recently Europe's leaders have not understood that a war in the Middle East could constitute a major threat to Europe's own safety.

It must be remembered that the term "terrorism" is often conveniently used to avoid the need to get to the roots of the phenomenon. This was seen in the recent conference of the industrialized nations held in Tokyo, where the assembled heads of states and governments agreed on measures to combat terrorism. However, when examining the Middle East situation it is necessary to consider the grievances and final goals of the different actors. One must assume, for example that among the young men and women who lived through the horrors of the massacres in Sabra and Shatila, there will always be enough recruits for terrorist missions, regardless of proposed measures to counter them. Another problem is what exactly is meant by the term "act of terrorism"? After the recent raids by South Africa against neighbouring countries the U.S. government protested to the government in Pretoria. The latter replied by asking what was the difference between its action and that of the U.S. against Libya.

This brought back to mind a fierce argument some months ago in Israel over what terrorism is. When Muhammad M'ari, MK, was accused of expressing sympathy with PLO "terrorism" he declared that he deplored all terrorism regardless of who committed it. When asked what other agents of terrorism he had in mind he cited, for example, an Israeli air force raid on a school in Egypt or in Lebanon. His critics replied that the state of Israel does not commit acts of terrorism since its military actions are legitimate measures of self-defence. This argument is based on the assumption that violent acts can be regarded as acts of terror. Such an analysis leads to the conclusion that in a confrontation between the armed forces of a state and forces that are as yet unable to establish a state of their own, such as a national liberation movement, the former would be conducting a legitimate war and

the latter would be committing acts of terrorism. The political absurdity of such a conclusion is illustrated daily. No establishment feels comfortable when challenged by irregular or unorthodox attacks. Equally, no revolutionary movement is going to refrain from irregular, unorthodox methods just to please the established regime. The application of the term "terrorism" is arbitrary. What is seen as terrorism by some may be lauded as an heroic struggle by others. I would suggest that in discussing the consequences of conflicts in the Middle East the different threats or dangers rather than different kinds of terrorism should be examined.

The dangers to Europe may be listed under four headings:

1. attacks on European interests in the Middle East;
2. attacks on European interests in Europe;
3. limited involvement by European armed forces in Middle Eastern conflicts;
4. unlimited involvement of European armed forces in Middle Eastern conflicts.

The first three situations, which have occurred, may act as conduits leading to the fourth. Once the cord is ignited the explosion must be expected. Now this is exactly the situation we are discussing: the cord is already ignited and the explosion is bound to happen, unless the situation is radically altered. It is unrealistic to believe that the link between cord, fuse and powder keg can be severed; therefore the only way to avoid the explosion is to extinguish the ignition. But unfortunately all the hullabaloo about fighting terrorism is doing the exact opposite: it accelerates the speed of ignition. The bombastic declaration of Tokyo can only make things worse — because the leaders who signed it refused to deal with the root causes of the present situation in the Middle East. Their plan for combating terrorism will not survive the first test, and counter-terrorism, like the raids against Tunisia and Libya, will only enhance the approach of situation four.

It is unnecessary at this point to speculate on how a conflagration in the Middle East which may engulf Europe could come about. It is more important to consider what the contending parties in the Middle East could employ if there is a general explosion. Practically all the countries in the region are taking part in the arms race. The value of the arms poured annually into the Middle East is estimated to be of the order of \$10 billion, some 70 per cent of which are supplied by the U.S. and Europe and the rest by the Soviet Union. In addition to that, it is estimated that for every dollar's worth of equipment shipped into the Middle East the local countries have to spend between \$1-3 to absorb the goods imported, that is to say for training, maintenance facilities, storage etc. So it can reasonably be assumed that the

Middle East is spending annually well over \$20 billion arming itself with weapons provided by the industrialized nations, mostly by the U.S. and the USSR. Only long range ballistic missiles and heavy bombers are not yet deployed. Medium range ballistic missiles are being introduced and it must be assumed that in an all-out war MBMs with a range of up to 600 kilometres will be used. The general assumption is that the bombs, carried by fighter bombers, will all be "conventional," that is to say non-nuclear. But this assumption may prove mistaken. It must be realised that this huge pile of arms is meant to be used in anger. An idea of what may mean under present circumstances was provided in Lebanon during the Israeli invasion and is now provided by Iraq and Iran.

Up to now the rest of the world has kept out of the Gulf war but this may change rapidly if Iran succeeds in occupying Iraq or toppling its regime, which is not improbable. A war between Israel and Syria would cause very serious international tension, bearing in mind U.S. commitments to Israeli security and the USSR's to Syria's. The development may be so swift and the stakes so high that the superpowers could slide into heavy engagement at a very high speed. In reality, Europe's safety depends to a large extent on developments in the Middle East over which it has no control. Eliminating this danger is the surest way to avert the consequences of a collapse of the existing balance. But fighting the symptoms rather than their causes is the wrong way of doing it. Yet, this is what Europe seems to be doing — looking for ways to fight terrorism which in itself is the indication that there is a deep rooted conflict which must be resolved.

A promising step was tried in 1980, when the EEC leaders signed the Venice Declaration, but nothing important followed since Europe gave in to U.S.

insistence that the Middle East was only for "grown ups", so to speak. A policy guided by the Venice Declaration could lead to a settlement and spare Europe much of the terror it has been exposed to recently. There is no other way a power outside the region can play a role in the Middle East. Certainly no power can stop the outbreak of war; all it can attempt is to intervene on one of the contending sides. Therefore by giving up the policy formulated in the Venice Declaration Europe has in fact renounced a constructive role in the Middle East. The mistaken belief was that the U.S. was the only power capable of playing the role of mediator.

In fact the U.S. cannot play any constructive role now and there are good reasons to doubt that it is interested in doing so. Therefore the choice for Europe now is either to continue to watch passively and allow itself to be involved only when hit by acts of violence, or to go back to the Venice Declaration. In her recent visit to Israel Margaret Thatcher said that giving up the search for peace is the greatest encouragement to terrorism. This is entirely true. On the other hand, fighting terrorism by counter-terrorism, as was done in Tunisia and Libya, and as Israel continues to do in South Lebanon, is completely futile.

The Middle East has become a huge arms depot which can be put to use any time because no attempt is being made to search for a solution to the conflicts and tensions simmering there. Acts of terrorism, having their roots in these conflicts, cannot be eliminated and should be seen as evidence of the desperation of some of the actors in the Middle East drama. The right conclusion to be drawn is that there is no time to lose because the situation is rapidly deteriorating. The only contribution Europe can make towards their elimination is to assume an active and independent role in the search for peace.

## LETTERS

### Excavations well covered

To the Editor:

I WISH to compliment you on your recent series devoted to the excavation of the ancient Bronze Age cities of Bab edh-Dhra and Ramat Khouri. The author of these articles, Mr. Rami Khouri, not only presented a very accurate picture of what has been discovered by the excavations and surveys, but also portrayed the significance of these sites and their extraordinary surroundings in a most interesting way. Mr. Khouri is indeed a talented writer, and we who are active in the technical part of archaeological discovery are grateful for the high calibre of his reporting.

There will continue to be many important discoveries in your country for the history of human civilisation. Best wishes to the *Jordan Times* as you bring such reports of great interest to us.

Walter E. Rast

Co-director, The Expedition to the Dead Sea Plains, Jordan  
Valparaiso University  
Valparaiso, Indiana



# World Food Programme-23 years in Jordan

By Kubilay Esenbel

The writer is World Food Programme chief of operations in Jordan.

THE World Food Programme (WFP) is the United Nations agency which handles multilateral food aid. It was established in 1963 as an experiment in the use of food aid as a resource for economic and social development. Its resources for the three-year experimental phase from 1963 to 1965 were only \$85 million. Since the date of its establishment, however, the programme has grown to become the largest development programme of the United Nations and has provided about \$8 billion worth of food to over 250 million people in 120 developing countries. In 1984, which marked a record level of activity for WFP, the Programme shipped almost 2 million tons of food worth \$1,100 million to developing countries.

WFP food is not provided as charity but as an investment resource for economic and social development. The major portion of WFP's resources goes to economic and social development projects and priority is given to agricultural development projects in low-income food deficit countries. A small portion of WFP's resources, however, go to emergency situations arising from natural or man-made disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, droughts, wars, etc. For the recent emergency in Africa, the

programme provided more than 700,000 tons of food and handled another one million tons on behalf of bilateral donors. WFP has, in fact, become a major coordinator in the international emergency food relief effort and a special unit called the Africa Task Force Secretariat was set up at WFP headquarters in Rome to deal with the serious emergency situation in Africa.

WFP has a fairly wide base of support. Developed as well as developing countries pledge resources to the programme. About one hundred countries contributed food and funds for WFP's 1985/86 pledging period.

WFP's activities in Jordan are as old as the programme itself. The first request for WFP assistance was submitted on March 13, 1963 for a pilot project on bedouin settlement and improvement of nomadic sheep husbandry. Since its inception, the programme has committed \$128 million worth of food to Jordan. So far 25 development projects and 14 emergency projects at a total cost to WFP of \$100 million have been successfully completed. The activities of the completed projects ranged from settlement of bedouins to agricultural development like soil conservation, olive and fruit tree planting, afforestation, range management and emergency food assistance to drought affected people and to displaced persons. Currently WFP has three development projects in operation in Jordan at a total cost

to the programme of about \$28 million. The value of assistance that WFP supplies to Jordan nowadays is almost \$10 million per year.

The most notable achievement that WFP has had in Jordan has been undoubtedly its cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture for the development of the highland agricultural regions. WFP has been assisting the government's efforts to combat soil erosion through agricultural development activities and to increase the income of farmers for many years now. Over \$50 million worth of food has been committed by WFP for successive phases of this project and so far 400,000 dunums of land have been developed and planted with olive and other fruit trees, in addition to 300,000 dunums of land which were afforested. The latest phase of the highland development project became operational at the beginning of April this year and will continue for a period of four years. This project, the total cost of which to WFP will be \$17.5 million, will assist the development of 100,000 dunums of agricultural land and another 100,000 dunums of forest land.

Another notable activity WFP has been assisting is the school feeding programme. Since 1978, WFP has committed over \$25 million worth of food to the school feeding programme and currently WFP is providing a mid day snack consisting of bread, cheese, meat and milk with sugar and cocoa to

80,000 primary school children in about 650 schools in the rural areas.

WFP's third operational project is assisting the rangeland development efforts of the Department of Forestry of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Jordan Cooperative Organisation. The project aims at improving the rangelands over an area of 140,000 dunums of land during the next five years. Under the earlier phases of this project a revolving fund had been created with a capital of almost \$1 million. Loans will continue to be given to small-scale farmers from this revolving fund under this phase of the project for fattening of lambs in order to increase meat production in the country.

The World Food Programme has, throughout its existence, focussed its attention on development issues of the less privileged and has tried to direct its assistance to the poorest segments of the society. Its constant aim has been to assist the development efforts of the developing countries, to provide employment and increased incomes to the rural poor and to improve their quality of life. The programme will continue its efforts of assisting governments' economic and social development projects and is hopeful that the international community will place increased resources at the programme's disposal, for it to be able to further expand its activities.

## Ex-servicemen struck by Jordan's rapid progress since days of the Arab Legion

By Sana Attiyeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — After 33 years of being away from the country, two ex-British Royal Air Force staff officers have returned to Jordan for a nostalgic visit. Mr. Harry Willans and Mr. Ron Nield were stationed in the Mafrq desert region of Transjordan serving in the Arab Legion from 1950 to 1953, and for the past week, they have been visiting old bedouin and Jordanian friends and seeing both old and new places.

The gentlemen told the Jordan Times about the changes and developments they have observed but they both agree on one aspect that has not changed: "The Jordanians were most friendly and hospitable 36 years ago, and this still holds true for the people of this country," Mr. Willans said that although he has been in so many countries of the world, Jordan has the most genuinely friendly people he has ever seen.

They arrived here a week ago upon an invitation from His Majesty King Hussein and arrangements for their visit were made by the Ministry of Tourism, which provided a car and a driver to take them around. They have also each been presented with a plaque by the Royal Jordanian Air Force for their services in the Arab Legion, according to Mr. Willans.



Mr. Nield and Mr. Willans taking part in exercises of the Arab Legion in 1952 on the desert road to Baghdad near HS

people here speak English whereas while he was living in Jordan, very few people could speak the language. He said: "While we were having tea in one cafe in Petra, the man with us, who has never left Petra, spoke English better than we do."

### Dress, behaviour

Mr. Willans continued to say that the way people dress and behave has changed a great deal: "In our days, there was much poverty and very few rich people. Now, people are much more well-off and there is a middle class. Jordanians are very prosperous." He added that he remembered women walking 100 metres behind men but observed that this is now a redundant practice.

Mr. Nield, a businessman and occasional actor, singer, and musician, said that he recently visited his old tailor who used to make his suits in Mafrq. "He recognised us immediately and showed us his old accounting book

with our names in it. We used to pay him with cigarettes." Mr. Nield added that when he was reunited with Mr. Willans a few months ago in England, they did not recognise each other.

Mr. Willans said that visiting Jordan again is like living his life over, and that all the people here have revitalised his feeling of attachment to the country.

### Safe streets

The two gentlemen agreed that in Jordan, people can walk in the streets without fear of being mugged. "We feel secure here, not like in England. There, if we see youths standing around, we walk in the opposite direction to avoid danger. Here it is wonderfully safe," they said.

Mr. Willans and Mr. Nield, who were paid JD 1 a week while in the RAF in Transjordan, will go to Mafrq today to meet with their old cook and to visit the air field there. They will then visit the occupied West Bank on Wednesday and return to England



Mr. Harry Willans in Jerash 1951

on Saturday. When they return home, the gentlemen will tell the British press about their visit and observations of Jordan's rapid development over the past 36 years.

## FAO continues efforts to help developing countries produce their food requirements

By Monika Warich  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — World Food Day (WFD) is marked worldwide today for the sixth time since it was observed first in 1981 by 150 nations. It was established in 1979 at a conference of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations to regularly enforce and increase global awareness of poverty and hunger and to stimulate national and international action to fight these problems and their causes.

Dr. Abdul Karim Al Khazraji, FAO liaison officer for the WFD and representative of the FAO in

Jordan, sees the main reason for the disastrous consequences of recent droughts such as those in Africa in the inability of many developing countries to basically feed all their inhabitants. Their situation is complicated by the fact that they have to import food for hard currency while at the same time their sources of income — selling mainly raw materials on the world markets — are limited and prices are subject to frequent fluctuations, he said.

The main task of the WFD is to gather and mobilise all forces and efforts to work for the aim of worldwide food security. This means that every country should

become able to keep the equivalent of 18 per cent of its yearly production in store for emergencies and food shortages, he explained. Governments, as the most powerful agencies, should use this occasion to evaluate current agricultural programmes, to develop new ones and to assess their countries' natural resources. The WFD also aims to boost public awareness about the importance of increasing food production and this will be done at all levels in schools, villages or via radio and television programmes, Dr. Khazraji added.

In order to provide a thematic framework and a more unified approach, each year's activities on WFD focus on a different topic. In 1985, the theme was rural poverty and forestry, while this year, activities will centre around fishermen and fishing communities.

The FAO, in its 1985 World Food Report, says that important efforts have been made by FAO and these have to be pursued further to create a climate for agricultural development, to increase food and agricultural production by, for instance, the introduction of modern technology as well as the use of improved seed material and better animal production methods and to manage and conserve the earth's

natural resources. Here, the emphasis was put on the assessment of soil erosion and afforestation policies.

The most important aim in all of FAO's activities is to promote self sufficiency in food production in developing countries and eventually to progress to food security, Dr. Khazraji pointed out. In Jordan, every possible step towards this goal is being taken by the government, he added.

There is strong technical cooperation between Jordan and the FAO, which runs the Regional Poultry Training and Development Centre for the Near East in Amman and assists the Highland Development Project of the World Food Programme (WFP).

## Ministry refutes reports of poor quality food aid for farmers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture has categorically refuted rumours that food supplies offered to farmers involved in a project for the development of high regions were unfit for human consumption.

A ministry spokesman said that the food supplies arriving into the Kingdom from the World Food Programme (WFP), which is assisting the ministry in the project, are continually examined upon arrival at Aqaba port, as are all other foodstuffs, and would not be distributed at all if there were any doubts about their fitness for consumption.

The supplies are distributed to the beneficiaries within weeks of their arrival in Jordan in cooperation with the WFP which

also supervises the shipment from their place of origin, the spokesman continued. He said that the food supplies are consumed by farmers involved in the project and by workers in their employment.

All the quantities of food which are distributed in this manner are connected with the immediate needs of the beneficiaries and are not normally stored and are by no means connected in price with other food stuffs on the market, the spokesman said.

### WATER AUTHORITY MADABA SEWERAGE PROJECT CONTRACT 56/86/MD4

The Water Authority announces the following:

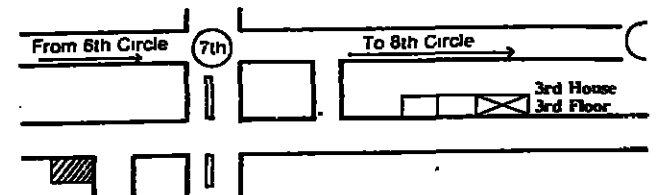
- 1- Extension of the time set to open the bids to 1 November, 1986 at 1200 hours.
- 2- All local and foreign contractors must submit the prequalification information not later than 21 October, 1986.
- 3- Addendum No. 1 will be available at the tender section in the WJA main office on 16 October, 1986.

Eng. Mohammad S. Kilani  
President

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## Mets take 3-2 lead in series

### Boston evens series 3-3 with California

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Gary Carter, who was having a miserable series with just one hit in 21 at bats, redeemed himself Tuesday with a single in the bottom of the 12th inning, scoring Wally Backman to give the New York Mets a 2-1 victory and a 3-2 lead in the National League championship series.

Carter's single up the middle knocked in Backman, who had hit a hard shot off third baseman Denny Walling's glove for a single with one out. Backman went to second after Astros' relief pitcher Charlie Kerfeld through wild past first base on an attempted pickoff. After intentionally walking Keith Hernandez, the stage was set for Carter, who before his game winner, had managed to get just one ball out of the infield.

The Astros and the Mets were deadlocked at 1-1 from the fifth inning when rightfielder Darryl Strawberry tied the score by golfing a Nolan Ryan offering that was fair by inches (centimetres),

just over the 338-foot (103-metre) sign.

Both teams got excellent outings from their starting pitchers.

Ryan, 39, in his 20th big league season, pitched nine innings, giving up just two hits and one run, while striking out 12 Mets. He pitched four perfect innings before Strawberry's home run.

Gooden, who pitched more than nine innings for the first time in his three years in the Major Leagues, as he finished 10 innings, was not nearly as dominant as Ryan, but still gave up only one run. He scattered nine hits and struck out four Astros.

Catcher Alan Ashby, who hit a

two-run homer Sunday night in the Astros' 3-1 victory, led off the fifth inning with a double down the right-field line. Craig Reynolds sent him to third on a single between third and short.

Ryan attempted a sacrifice to send Reynolds down to second, but Gooden pounced on the bunt and threw out Reynolds.

Bill Doran hit what seemed to be a sure double-play ball to second baseman Backman. But Backman had trouble getting the ball out of his glove, making shortstop Rafael Santana's relay throw to first too late to double up Doran, allowing Ashby to score.

Doran stole second — the eighth stolen base for the Astros in the series — and Billy Hatcher walked. But Walling flied out for the second time to Strawberry in right, limiting the Astros to the one run.

It seems to be either feast or famine in this series for Strawberry, who has just three hits in 18 at bats. But two were home runs. His other homer was a three-run blast to tie the game last Saturday. He struck out 10 times in the series.

The Boston Red Sox, behind Dennis Boyd's pitching and Spike Owen's four hits, charged past the California Angels 10-4 Tuesday night, tying the American league playoffs and setting up a decisive seventh game.

By winning game 6, the Red Sox overcame a 3-1 deficit in the best-of-seven series and put themselves in the position they wanted.

The deciding game will mark yet another chance for the Angels to win the first pennant in their 26-year history and for manager Gene Mauch to reach his first world series in 25 years.

California, which was one strike from the pennant Sunday, played for the third straight game without rookie first baseman Wally Joyner.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### 19 Asiad athletes test positive for drugs

LAUSANNE (R) — A total of 19 competitors had positive dope tests at the recent Asian Games in Seoul, the head of the anti-doping unit said Wednesday. Manfred Donike, a member of the medical commission of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) who was in charge of anti-doping control in Seoul, said 12 of the competitors with positive tests had used bulk-building anabolic steroids. Six others showed traces of the stimulant ephedrine while another competitor was found to have taken one of the beta-blocker group of drugs sometimes used by shooters to reduce their heart rate during competition.

### Finland's Kankkunen leads in San Remo

SAN REMO, Italy (AP) — Finnish ace Juha Kankkunen, in a Peugeot 205 T-16, held a 14-second lead over Italian runnerup Massimo Biasion on Wednesday after early runs of the third stage of the San Remo Auto Rally. Kankkunen, who leads the world standing with 91 points and who could clinch the 1986 title by winning the Italian event, has taken over a narrow but steady advantage since the opening stage on Monday.

### U.S. daredevil hang-glides from Everest

PEKING (R) — U.S. daredevil Steve McKinney says he jumped off Mount Everest on a hang-glider and soared to a perfect landing at 19,000 feet (5,700 metres). McKinney said in a telegram to Reuters from Lhasa, Tibet, that he made the first hang-glider flight from Everest on October 5, circling half way around the mountain.

### China captures table tennis title

PEKING (AP) — China captured the singles and doubles titles for both women and men Tuesday at the eighth Asian Table Tennis Championships in the Shenzhen special economic zone, the state-run Xinhua news agency said. World champion Jiang Jialiang of China beat compatriot Teng Yi 21-11, 21-16, 21-18 to win the men's singles. In the women's singles, He Zhili of China beat Asiad champion Jiao Zhimin, also of China, 17-21, 21-15, 21-13, 21-14.

### Lendl advances in Australia

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia took just over an hour Wednesday to ease past Australian Mark Kratzmann in the first round of the \$345,000 Australian Indoor Tennis Championship. Lendl, 26, downed Kratzmann 6-4, 6-2 to clinch a second-round meeting with another unseeded Australian, Peter Carter.

## Hindawi, Dahiyat on school sports

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education is studying the prospect of increasing the number of physical training periods at all schools in the Kingdom and providing more facilities to enable students to practise sports.

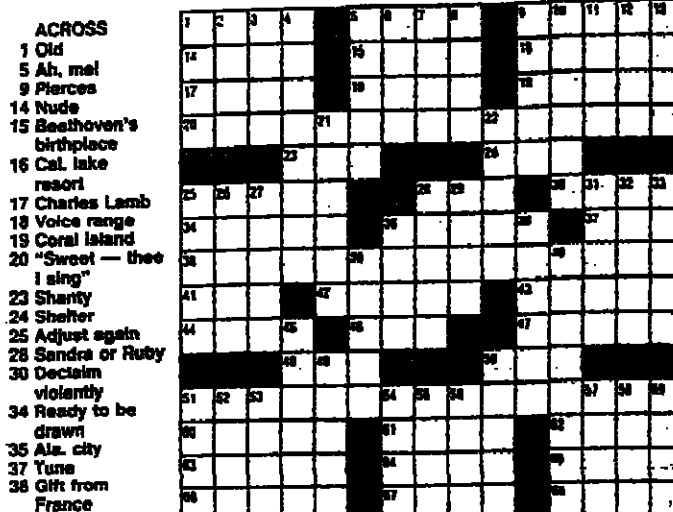
Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawisaid here on Wednesday. He said that coaches and training would also be provided to help train students in different sports activities in accordance with set programmes.

Mr. Hindawi was speaking during a meeting with Minister of Youth Eid Dahiyat with whom he discussed means of promoting and diversifying sports programmes and physical training at Jordanian schools.

The two ministers discussed cooperation and coordination between their ministries and also means of upgrading the activities of sports and youth centres in the Kingdom.

Mr. Hindawi underlined the need to introduce programmes which would encourage and involve cooperation between the two ministries in benefiting from installations and facilities available for both ministries. Senior officials from both ministries attended the meeting.

## THE Daily Crossword by Albert J. Weiss



ACROSS  
1 Old  
5 Ab, mel  
9 Pierce  
14 Nude  
15 Beethoven's  
16 Cal, like  
17 Charles Lamb  
18 Voice range  
19 Coral Island  
20 "Sweet" — three  
21 "sing"  
23 Shanty  
24 Shaffer  
25 Adjust again  
28 Sandra or Ruby  
30 Decade  
34 Ready to be  
35 Ala. city  
37 Tuna  
38 Gift from  
41 Unit of work  
42 Attempts  
43 Them, Fr.  
44 Chaperone  
45 "the rem-  
46 Doctrines  
48 Cool Seattle  
50 "What's up —?"  
51 "— give me  
52 Simmer  
61 Religious  
62 Buffalo Bill's  
63 Actor David  
64 Shee athletes  
65 Paris airport  
66 Gola  
67 Tennis name  
68 Loch —

DOWN  
1 Fratricide  
2 Festival  
3 Ireland  
4 Tie  
5 Toward the  
6 Slender  
7 Agitate  
8 Supercilious  
9 Look greedily  
10 Tear into  
11 Nautilus cut  
12 Machete  
13 Ego  
14 Production  
22 Fragrant resin  
25 Flowers  
26 — noise  
27 Platform  
28 Duty  
29 Building  
31 Sluggish tank  
32 Saltpeter  
33 Meeting of  
34 Peas de —  
35 One who puts  
36 One who puts  
37 One who puts  
38 One who puts  
39 Wear away  
40 Choice by vote  
45 Old Heb. coin  
49 Augustus  
50 Compact  
51 Crew  
52 Hip bones  
53 Or the qui —  
54 Kind of bean  
55 Desserts  
56 The two  
57 Ancient  
58 Compact  
59 Nocturnal  
60 Or the qui —  
61 Beans

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### FIRST RACE 3.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Farhan Faith	El Barie	Owner	Mahmoud	56
2- Mohammad Sulman	M. Faiz	Owner	Fawwaz	54.5
3- Salah El Adwan	N. Khalid	Owner	El Daham	54.5
4- Mohammad Nimr Badawy	Aljal	Owner	Salah	54.5
5- A. El Halem Sulman	Zizal	Owner	Salah	54.5
6- M. Qad Hassan Inneb	Jadssa	Owner	Ibrahim	53
7- Mohammad Khalid El Faiez	Jawahir	Owner	Rasheed	51.5
8- Basit Yousef	Ghareeb	Owner	Mwalak	50
9- Naief Shihadi El Hadeed	A. El Dahab	Owner	A. Jabir	50
10- Moleed Mohammad	Ghazalan	Owner	Mwalak	50
11- Murad Ahmad Shawky	Jabbar	Owner	Yousef	50
12- Ziad Abboud Nafia	Fahad	Owner	Yousef	48.5
13- Fhaid Mitak	Hayat	Owner	Mahmoud	50
14- Aly Abboud Nafia	El Kashir	Owner		

### SECOND RACE 3.25 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Shakir Farhan	A. Nalel	Owner	A. Jabir	54.5
2- Mohammad Salim	R. El Fala	Owner	Daifallah	54.5
3- Mousa Shliah El Adwan	Halawah	Owner	Daifallah	54.5
4- Mashhour F.A. Jnaib	S. El Arab	Owner	Salah	53
5- Khalid Fadil	Roger	Owner	Mostafa	50
6- Sulman Salman	Talla	Owner	Thameen	50
7- Fhaid Mitak	S. Elali	Owner	Thameen	50
8- Musallam Khalaf	El Saklawy	Owner	Mahmoud	48.5
9- Mawel Ibrahim Shaheen	S. El Khair	Owner	Mwalak	48.5
10- Salman Hisham Nabulay	M. Salman	Owner	Fawwaz	48.5
11- Mohammad A. El Jalil	T. Hakam	Owner	Ibrahim	48.5
12- Arif Awwad El Faiez	Jammoul	Owner	Rasheed	48.5
13- Shibly Awwad El Faiez	El Waiah	Owner		

### THIRD RACE 3.50 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Fhaid Mitak El Sawaeer	El Anka	Owner	Fawwaz	54.5
2- Fhaid Mitak El Sawaeer	Saad Rami	Owner	Fawwaz	53
3- Mohammad A. El Naby	M. Raled	Owner	Salah	54.5
4- Dawesh El Bakheet	Moghidah	Owner	Ibrahim	54.5
5- Jamal Mallouh El Faiez	Fasah	Owner	El Daham	53.5
6- Mohammad Sulman	M. Samy	Owner	Salah	53.5
7- Shadhi Awah Siny	Haman	Owner	Salah	53
8- Khalid Sulman	B. El Rasheed	Owner	Ahmad	53
9- Ghalib A. Jabir	M. Zaid	Owner	Mwalak	53
10- Dawesh El Bakheet	El Jazeh	Owner	Rasheed	51.5
11- Hamad El Jamary	K. Daly	Owner	Saad	51.5
12- Mohammad Maesh Mitak	S.A. El Salam	Owner	Mostafa	50.5
13- Mahmoud Salim Fayadh	N. El	Owner	Yousef	50
14- Saad El Din Rida Saad	Ghassab	Owner	Mahmoud	50

### FOURTH RACE 4.15 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Badir Haran El Bakheet	H. El Midan	Owner	Fawwaz	58
2- Faisal Awwad El Faiez	K. El Molouk	Owner	Rasheed	57
3- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Salwa	Owner	Ibrahim	55.5
4- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Azzah	Owner	Ibrahim	54.5
5- Wasil Kamal El Bsharat	Shallah	Owner	Khair El Din	55
6- Saif El Din El Ijl	El Samry	Owner	Yousef	53
7- Saif El Din El Ijl	El Rayah	Owner	Saad	48.5
8- Nimr El Himoud	El Ghoul	Owner	Mahmoud	50

### FIFTH RACE 4.40 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mohammad Khalil	Saad Hazm	Owner	Yousef	56
2- Ghalib A. Jabir	Rabba	Owner	A. Amarah	53
3- Khalil Haddadin	El Haryi	Owner	Mostafa	53
4- A. El Latif Salameh	El Ghaleh	Owner	A. Jabir	51.5
5- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Sabalan	Owner	Ibrahim	50

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
6- Khalil Haddadin	A. El Maha	Owner	Salah	50
7- Ghalib Haddadin	El Zaem	Owner	George	50
8- Ghalib Haddadin	Nimra	Owner	George	48.5
9- Abdullah El Jamary	J. Daly	Owner	Rasheed	50
10- Kandour & Fakhoury	Kamah	Owner	Mahmoud	48.5
11- Mohammad Maesh	I. Kais	Owner	Mousa	48.5

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**TEACHERS**  
Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.4360/70	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3370/75	Canadian dollars
	1.9785/95	West German marks
	2.2360/70	Dutch guilders
	1.6178/88	Swiss francs
	41.09/14	Belgian francs
	6.4800/50	French francs
	1369.5/1370.00	Italian lire
	154.10/20	Japanese yen
	6.8140/90	Swedish crowns
	7.2725/75	Norwegian crowns
	7.4525/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	424.25/425.25	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed higher after a quiet session which, for technical reasons, saw prices recover part of Tuesday's declines after the rise in U.K. base lending rates. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was 14.5 up at 1,607.0.

Shortcovering and marking up of prices by the jobbers started after the dull opening and saw shares move ahead but dealers said there was little evidence of sustained buying.

Wednesday's equity gains contrasted with the government bond and money markets which continued to suffer from worries the one point rise in base rates to 11 per cent might prove to be "too little, too late" in protecting sterling.

Dealers said they were awaiting Thursday's Mansion House address to London's financial leaders from U.K. Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson when he will give indications of the government's intentions on monetary policy.

Buying at the lower levels helped pull government bonds back from early losses of up to 13/16 point but they still showed falls of around 1/4 point by the 1430 GMT close.

But gilt dealers said sentiment was still undermined by the rise in the key three months interbank sterling rate which was about 5/16 point higher at around 11 3/8 per cent, potentially pointing the way to another rise in clearing bank base rates.

## Japan amasses gold secretly

TOKYO (R) — Japan has been buying large amounts of gold again in a secretive financial operation which helps support the dollar and makes Tokyo's record trade surplus figures with the United States look much better, dealers said Wednesday.

The finance ministry denied it had made any firm decision to mint extra gold coins next year commemorating the 60th anniversary of Emperor Hirohito's reign.

But foreign exchange dealers in Tokyo said the Bank of Japan had bought up to \$1 billion this month to finance extra gold purchases by the government.

Tokyo gold trade sources spotted the probable government strategy when customs-cleared trade figures for September showed a huge leap in gold imports to 35.43 tonnes from 19.86 tonnes in August, despite a

decline of gold purchases by private investors and manufacturers.

Such large gold purchases bestow two major side benefits on the government.

The need to buy dollars to purchase gold on the international market inevitably supports the rate of the dollar against the yen at a time when Japan does not want a further rapid yen rise, which it says harms its economy.

The effort to buy gold from the United States also cuts down the politically sensitive trade surplus. U.S. gold accounted for \$101.3 million worth of the September imports compared with only \$5.8 million in August.

Japan is still showing an embarrassingly large trade surplus with the United States despite efforts to cut it back and cool protectionist sentiment in the U.S. Congress.

The September Japanese trade surplus with the United States hit a record \$4.8 billion.

The ministry already completed imports of 223 tonnes of gold in May, June and July to issue 10 million 20-gramme gold coins in November, gold traders said.

Japan bought over 216 tonnes of this gold from the United States against a mere 225 kilograms a year earlier.

Such purchases have little or no effect on the U.S. manufacturing economy, which is what Washington is concerned about, but they do lower the total surplus figures.

Gold traders said \$1 billion would buy about 80 tonnes of gold at \$400 an ounce, indicating that the extra issue will be four million 20-gramme coins. Gold bullion was selling for around \$433 per ounce Wednesday.

## British banks raise interest rates

LONDON (R) — Britain's big four clearing banks Tuesday announced one percentage point rises in their key base lending rates, putting them at 11 per cent.

The Bank of England signalled a rise in key interest rates Tuesday morning when it offered borrowing facilities to money markets at 11 per cent. Bank base rates had stood at 10 per cent since May.

Financial analysts have long predicted an interest rate rise but the government was anxious to avoid such a move until after the end of the ruling Conservative Party's annual conference last week.

Sterling, undermined by uncertainties on world oil markets and dragged down by a weak dollar, has been under pressure on currency markets for the past

month. Despite central bank intervention to boost its value, its trade-weighted value against a basket of major currencies has fallen by five per cent over the past month and has repeatedly recorded all-time lows.

Some analysts have predicted that a two percentage point rise in base rates may be necessary to stabilise sterling but the government has been anxious to avoid a move so potentially unpopular with voters.

The government has also been under pressure to curb above-target money growth, as fears have recently grown of renewed inflation next year.

Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer (Finance Minister) Nigel Lawson defended his delay in sanctioning a rise in British

interest rates by saying his wait-and-see approach had stayed off an even bigger increase.

He said that if he had intervened when the markets were in a state of turmoil over the past few weeks, the increase would have been two per cent.

"I waited for markets to settle down, so that a one per cent rise would stick," Mr. Lawson said in a BBC radio interview. "A one per cent increase is what I consider necessary."

Mr. Lawson denied that there had been a sterling crisis and described the rise in interest rates as "a bit of sound, prudent economic management."

He said he did not foresee the need for further rate rises and that the move was enough to keep "conditions firmly on track, to keep inflation down."

## Thailand prepares to protect economy

BANGKOK (R) — Thailand says it plans to protect its economy against U.S. protectionist trade laws by limiting foreign borrowing and seeking alternatives to the American market.

Thailand has already been hurt in world markets by subsidies for U.S. rice and sugar exports and the council of economic ministers said that the country could be hard hit if the United States — its

biggest export market — cuts imports to fight a growing trade deficit.

Bangkok must minimise risks by reducing dependence on foreign loans and markets while boosting investment in small and medium-size domestic industries, it said.

The council said it feared Washington might soon opt for increasing trade isolationism

following the failure of last month's meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) to solve key problems facing world commerce.

Next month's mid-term congressional elections and the prospect of a \$175 billion trade deficit this year have fuelled protectionist sentiment in Washington, it added.

## Stock markets are socialist, China says

PEKING (R) — China's top financial newspaper Tuesday defended stock markets and called for a change in attitude by comrades who think they lead to capitalist exploitation and slavery.

The official Economic Daily said stock markets were needed to make better use of badly needed funds and were not the exclusive property of capitalism.

China's first stock market since the Communist takeover in 1949 opened in Shanghai last month and the official press has published regulations for bond and share trading in the southern province of Guangdong, where more than 1,000 companies have issued such securities.

"Stock markets are a way to relieve our country's shortage of

capital, to develop production and make workers more concerned about the future of their firms," the paper said.

"So we must change the traditional view of shares and stock markets," it added in a clear reference to the Marxist orthodoxy that shares are a means by which capitalists earn profits from workers but contribute nothing themselves.

The paper said the government would closely supervise stock markets. "Buyers of shares will be the working public. The question of using ownership of the means of production to exploit and enslave workers will not arise," it said.

One Western diplomat said the article showed there was a strong debate within the bureaucracy

about stock markets.

"Argument is between the pragmatists who see them as simply a tool to use capital more efficiently and the conservatives who cannot forget the fortunes made from wheeler-dealing and speculation in the past," he said.

Officials in Shanghai have said they will not permit the kind of speculation and instant profit made in Hong Kong and other markets but see share purchases as a form of long-term investment to stimulate production and efficiency.

"The markets need specialised regulations and strict state management," the Economic Daily said. "Without them, share issuing could run out of control and lead to confusion in society."

## U.N. expects wider gap between rich, poor states

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Developing countries hurt by drought, the drop in oil prices or soaring foreign debt are falling farther behind industrialised nations and the economic gap will grow wider in 1987, U.N. economists said Tuesday.

The United Nations department of international economic and social affairs said developing countries in Africa saw economic output grow at a meagre 0.6 per cent in 1986, five times less than the population growth of three per cent.

Real per capita income in many developing countries is expected to fall even farther behind in 1987, especially in Africa, where output is expected to grow half as fast as the population.

Undersecretary General Shuaib U. Yolah told the U.N. Economic and Financial Committee on Tuesday that for two-thirds of the developing countries, "real income per capita has not yet returned to the level reached in 1980."

The gap in living standards between rich and poor countries that has been expanding throughout the 1980s will again widen in 1987, he said, despite some acceleration of growth in almost every region.

U.N. economist Barry Herman said the developing countries cannot close ground with the industrialised countries as long as population growth is higher than the increase in economic output.

In the industrialised countries, the population was predicted to grow by 0.64 per cent in 1986, while output was forecast to increase by 2.5 per cent in 1986 and 3.1 per cent in 1987.

"In order for the gap not to widen, developing countries' economic output has to grow at a rate 1.5 per cent faster than the developing countries. That is not happening. We are forecasting growth rates (for 1987) that are about the same," he said.

The department projects that economic output for developing countries will grow at a rate of 2.9 per cent in 1986 and 3.2 per cent in 1987.

In the developing world, China is a notable exception. According to the department projections, China has the fastest growing economic output in the world.

The department predicted the Chinese output would increase by seven per cent both in 1986 and

1987. That is less than China's 12.3 per cent growth in 1985 but far above its projected population growth of 1.14 per cent.

Mr. Yolah also said the serious foreign debt problem of developing countries has not eased despite lower nominal interest rates. He said gross foreign debt is expected to pass \$1 trillion by the end of the year.

"The increasing likelihood that this third United Nations decade may not record any over-all development, poses a major challenge to the international community with profound implications for the work of the United Nations," he said.

He said a number of external and domestic factors have contributed to the development crisis, "and the external debt problem relates in one way or another to nearly all of them."

25 L. American nations to draft common stance

Meanwhile, senior officials from 25 Latin American countries meet in Lima, Peru Thursday to work out how to restructure repayment of the region's \$370-billion foreign debt, organisers said.

At least 10 foreign ministers and five ministers holding economic portfolios will attend the two-day gathering under the auspices of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), a regional grouping.

A leading item on the agenda will be which economic indicators should determine the level of debt repayments.

Delegates will weigh whether remittances should be linked to export earnings, growth levels, the world prices of raw materials or other criteria.

The aim is to adopt a joint stand

to present to the United Nations, where the foreign debt issue will be debated for the first time this year in the General Assembly, Peruvian organisers say.

Peru hopes the final communiqué will establish the principle that economic indicators should determine debt repayments for all SELA members — which range from conservative Chile to communist Cuba.

"We want SELA to adopt a brief statement we can operate with... in the political dialogue at the United Nations," Mr. Oswaldo De Rivero, the Peruvian under-secretary of economic affairs said.

"We are not aiming at a lengthy declaration; there have been enough of those in Latin America," he added.

The principle of linking debt payments to economic criteria has gained momentum in Latin America during the past year.

Peru is limiting debt service payments to 10 per cent of export earnings. Brazil said last July it aimed to cut interest payments to 2.5 per cent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from its current 3.4 per cent.

Last month, Mexico negotiated a debt agreement under which banks will have to grant a \$1.9 billion contingency fund if the price of crude oil falls below \$9 or if there is a slump in economic growth or public investment.

Founded in 1975, the Caracas-based SELA includes all major Latin American nations including Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela, which together owe about three-quarters of the region's debt.

Unlike the Organisation of American States (OAS), the other major regional grouping, SELA excludes the United States while Cuba participates as an active member.

Agenda items also include regional trade, protectionism by industrialised countries and the slumping prices of raw materials worldwide.

## U.S. airlines hike fares

NEW YORK (AP) — Three of the country's biggest airlines said Tuesday that one-way fares would rise on most domestic flights as much as \$30 a ticket as of Oct. 26, the second significant price increase implemented this month.

The disclosure by United, American and Delta airlines came against a background of increasing consolidation in the industry, which has been racked by fare wars over the past year and lost hundreds of millions of dollars this past summer.

Mr. Charles Novak, a spokesman for Chicago-based United, said the increases were partly in response to strong growth in the number of airline passengers.

Spokesmen for Dallas-based American and Atlanta-based Delta said those airlines felt compelled to match United's increase.

Under the earlier increase announced Oct. 1, American, United and a few other major airlines raised prices an average of 5 per cent of many regular fares on flights out of Chicago, Dallas and St. Louis, heavy traffic points.

That increase was aimed largely at business travellers and did not affect discount tickets, which comprise a significant amount of airline business.

The Oct. 26 increase will affect all other fares, the airlines said. First-class tickets will rise \$15 for trips under 1,600 kilometres and \$30 for trips exceeding the aforementioned distance.

Regular fares will rise \$10 for trips less than 1,600 kilometres and \$20 for trips exceeding that range, while discount tickets, which must be purchased in advance, will rise \$10 regardless of travelling distance.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, OCT. 16, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The oncoming full moon brings a considerable amount of action today. Make sure you are wide awake to whatever opportunities arise that can add to your success.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't hesitate to state your wishes to others who are in a position to help you. Be sure to drive carefully.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You have ambitions that require a different approach in order to realize them. Plan how to please your mate.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Go further toward gaining the goals that will bring you the greatest amount of happiness and wealth.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You can improve your worldly status by being very active in the business world today.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You have some new ambitions that are pecking away at you, so get busy and try to realize them.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study into more up-to-date ways of handling business affairs. Find better ways to have fun with your mate.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Plan time to be with a clever associate who can give you wise advice. Be more outgoing.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Put away old methods and utilize modern ones and all your activities will become more successful.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You are dynamic today and can be highly romantic with the one you love. Handle that important matter.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Plan to do something interesting at your abode and delight other members of your family.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get together with your partners and improve your mutual interests. Don't neglect good relatives.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Do whatever will give you greater abundance in the future. Study the cost well and stay within your budget.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, OCT. 17, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today's full moon brings fast action toward gaining your goals with others. Be sure to see as many persons as possible by noon and wind up new agreements.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A situation arises that will show you how to proceed. This can improve your status in the outside world.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Discuss your ideas with co-workers and come to a better understanding with them.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Make the appointments with good friends for the recreation you want. Perfect some talent you have.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Decide which persons you want to invite into your home. The evening can prove most enjoyable.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Come to a better understanding with those you regularly do business with. Study brochures and periodicals.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study your property and see what should be done to make it more valuable and functional.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are more dynamic than usual and can get others to go along with your ideas now.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You have a penchant for investigative work and today you can do that and come up with the right solution.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Try not to be so very independent and enjoy your friends more now. Take no driving risks today.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) The situation clarifies itself where home and business are concerned. You can make real progress now.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Tap contacts who can give you information you need to improve your daily routines.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get into financial and other practical affairs and handle them wisely to gain greater abundance.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be very capable at dealing with others in a most cooperative way. You progeny will also be alert to any good opportunities that present themselves and be quick in seizing them to advance. Teach to plan wisely so that the most can be made of time.

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff

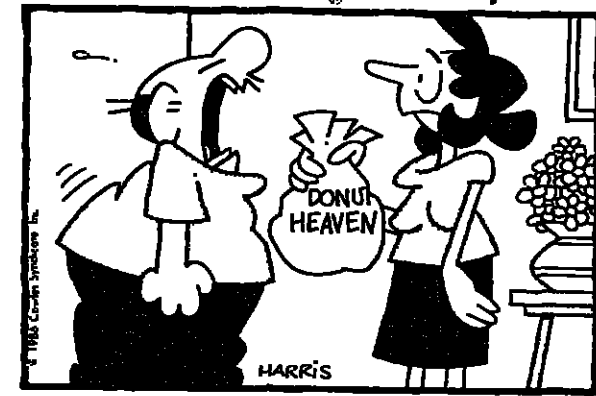


## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



## JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KANOE

GREME

LASTOP

ENMURB

I knew it all along

A PERSON WHO WAKES UP TO FIND HIMSELF FAMOUS MAY NOT HAVE THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: YOOH COUPE KILLER VANDAL

Answer: She was never overlooked but usually this—LOOKED OVER



## Aquino receives draft of new Filipino constitution

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — President Corason Aquino formally received the draft of a new constitution Wednesday and said Philippine democracy would be safe with it.

The draft charter was presented by a special commission hours after its 47 members signed the 59-page document in a ceremony ending four months of sometimes stormy debates.

In accepting the draft, Mrs. Aquino did not set a date for a plebiscite to ratify the constitution, but a top presidential aide told reporters later that the Jan. 23 date proposed by the constitutional commission was acceptable.

"Democracy is safe with this constitution," Mrs. Aquino said after the commission chairman, retired supreme court Justice Cecilia Munoz Palma, presented her with English and Filipino versions of the document at Malacanang Palace.

"With this constitution, we have the framework of the house of

democracy that we hope to build, a house worthy of the great collective act that made it possible," Mrs. Aquino added, referring to the February revolt that ended Ferdinand Marcos' 20-year rule.

Mrs. Palma apologized that the body was a month behind schedule.

"There were many issues which needed prolonged debates and discussions, and I am sure that the document which we have produced, although not a perfect one, will do justice to the little debates that had to be tolerated," she said.

Also presented to Mrs. Aquino was a resolution asking her to hold the plebiscite on Jan. 23 to allow voters sufficient time to study the charter so they could vote intelligently on it.

The president's proclamation in April creating the commission provided for calling the plebiscite no later than 60 days after the draft was presented to Mrs. Aquino, but the resolution said 60 days was not enough.

Mrs. Aquino said nothing about the plebiscite date. Presidential Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, asked by reporters if the president had accepted the proposed Jan. 23 date, replied, "of course."

"They have set the date and she will just have to give her assent," he added.

Earlier, about 1,000 spectators, including foreign diplomats, filled the galleries of the commission's suburban Manila session hall and applauded as the commissioners signed the document, which they said will prevent the rise of another Filipino dictator.

If ratified, the new charter would clear the way for the holding of congressional and local elections next May.

## Gandhi urges U.S. to abandon SDI

CANBERRA (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Wednesday urged the United States to abandon its "Star Wars" Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) and said testing it would risk a nuclear holocaust.

"The only way is to abandon the SDI programme and not to progress along that route," Mr. Gandhi told the Canberra National Press Club during an official visit to Australia.

"Star Wars" proved the stumbling block at last weekend's U.S.-Soviet summit that explored agreement on potentially deep cuts in both countries' nuclear arsenals.

Mr. Gandhi said SDI could not be tested without risking a holocaust as the system would depend on new computer software that allowed only a fraction of a second to correct errors.

"At that time we will have a holocaust... we feel the SDI is not a viable programme. It opens up very many more dangerous areas in the arms race," he said.

Mr. Gandhi refused to blame Mr. Reagan for the summit's failure and said he had yet to receive full details of the meeting.

The Indian leader arrived here on Tuesday on the second leg of a four-nation tour and had talks Wednesday with Prime Minister Bob Hawke on political and trade ties.

Mr. Gandhi is due to fly on Thursday to New Zealand.

In his speech at the Press Club Mr. Gandhi accused the United States of triggering an arms race in the Indian subcontinent by giving \$2.4 billion in military aid to Pakistan.

There were signs the aid could go as high as \$6 billion in the next few years, Mr. Gandhi said.

"We have to match that. We cannot allow an imbalance to develop in our region. And we are forced to do it. We would like not to do it," he added.

Mr. Gandhi denied that India's recent strengthening of its navy and air force was to project its strength outside the region and said Delhi had not provided any assistance to the Soviet military effort in Afghanistan.

Mr. Gandhi said that, judging from his recent talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, he was confident the Soviets would withdraw their troops from Afghanistan if certain guarantees were given to them by the United States.

However, he ruled out any mediatory role for India in the settlement of the Afghanistan problem.

## Pretoria: Mozambique 'on brink of collapse'

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South African Defence Minister Magnus Malan said Wednesday that neighbouring Mozambique, torn by years of civil war, was now on the brink of collapse.

His remarks, in an interview on state-run Radio South Africa, coincided with reports that thousands of starving refugees were fleeing Mozambique after a renewed offensive by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

"What emerges clearly is that Mozambique is on the brink of collapse," Malan said.

He blamed the country's Marxist leader, President Samora Machel, for choosing "the path of terror."

South Africa has charged that Mr. Machel is allowing African National Congress (ANC) guerrillas to use Mozambican territory to launch cross-border attacks. Pretoria retaliated last week by halting recruitment of Mozambican workers, whose remittances are a life-line for Maputo's devastated economy.

Malan dismissed as "absurd"

Mr. Machel's statement last week that South African forces were massing along the frontier and denied that Pretoria was backing the MNR.

There have been reports that South Africa has continued aiding the so-called Nkomati Accord non-aggression pact with Mozambique in March, 1984.

Malan said there had been "so-called technical violations" when South Africans had flown into Mozambique with Mr. Machel's knowledge to try to persuade MNR leaders to hold talks with the Mozambique government.

Thousands of starving refugees have fled Mozambique into South Africa and newspaper reports here said many more were now entering Swaziland, Malawi and Zambia.

Radio South Africa said government troops were losing control of Mozambique and that MNR forces had taken strategic road rail links along the Zambezi River.

Mr. Hu made the comment Tuesday in an interview at the Communist Party headquarters, Zhongnanhai, with Werner Meike, deputy chief editor of Neues Deutschland, and Rolf Schablin, deputy director general of the ADN news agency.

Mr. Honecker's visit to China next week will be the first by an East German party and government leader since China and the Soviet Union split over ideological differences in 1960.

Eastern European sources here said Mr. Honecker's visit is expected to bring about a restoration of relations between China's Communist Party and the Social Unity Party of East Germany, and may lead to improved ties between China and other East Bloc countries.

Mr. Hu said Mr. Honecker's visit will advance the two countries' friendly relations and cooperation to a new stage, Xinhua said.

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## Hu looking forward to Honecker visit

PEKING (AP) — Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang said he is looking forward to talking with East German President Erich Honecker about improving bilateral relations, the official Xinhua News Agency said Wednesday.

Mr. Hu made the comment Tuesday in an interview at the Communist Party headquarters, Zhongnanhai, with Werner Meike, deputy chief editor of Neues Deutschland, and Rolf Schablin, deputy director general of the ADN news agency.

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## Satellite shows huge new Soviet sub base

STOCKHOLM (R) — The Soviet Union has built a vast submarine base in the Arctic and first pictures of it, taken by a commercial satellite, have been shown on Swedish television.

Tomas Ries, an expert at the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, said Tuesday night the photos taken by the French Satellite Spot showed the base was for a new type of submarine built to operate under the polar ice cap.

The pictures, computer-enhanced by a Swedish communications firm, showed a dozen piers several hundred metres long that make up the submarine port at Gremikha 300 kilometres east of Murmansk, the main base on the Kola peninsula.

Lt. Col. Sven Persson, a Swedish defence spokesman, said in the programme the pictures were the first high-quality satellite photos taken of the Kola bases apart from classified ones taken by U.S. military spacecraft.

Ries said Gremikha's location at the very edge of the polar ice cap indicated the base was the home of the Soviet Union's mammoth nuclear Typhoon-class submarines, which defence analysts said are built for service in Arctic waters.

Western defence analysts say the titanium-hulled 30,000 tonne typhoons would in the event of war hide and fire their missiles from underneath the polar ice only a short distance from Gremikha.

Ries earlier this summer revealed that the Soviet Union had built a vast new airbase near Murmansk following analysis of pictures from the Spot satellite.

Los Angeles (AP) — Keenan Wynn, the character actor best remembered for film roles in such American film classics as *Dr. Strangelove* and *Kiss Me Kate*, died of cancer Tuesday. He was 70.

Wynn, the son of the late comedian Ed Wynn and the father of screenwriter Tracy Keenan Wynn, died at his Brentwood home, said Roger Armstrong, his son-in-law. His acting career included appearances in more than 200 movies and 250

television shows. Wynn's most recent role was that of the fiercer whose son flew U-2 missions in the early 1960s in a television production, *Call to Glory*. His roles included a hard-nosed paratrooper colonel who blasted apart a Coca-Cola vending machine in *Dr. Strangelove*, a gangster with Lee Marvin in the movie *Point Blank*, and the fight handler for Jack Palance in the television production of *Requiem for a Heavyweight*.

Warsaw, Poland (AP) — The government said Tuesday it reduced the prison sentences for three of four secret policemen convicted in the murder of the Rev. Jerzy Popieluszko, an outspoken supporter of the outlawed Solidarity labour movement.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban also announced the release of a priest imprisoned as an accomplice in the 1982 killing of a Warsaw policeman. He said both murders stemmed from "extreme political attitudes."

Mr. Urban said during his weekly news conference the decisions were made under special provisions of July's amnesty law that led to the release of more than 225 political prisoners.

The announcement came as Poles prepared to mark the second anniversary on Sunday of the kidnapping and murder of Fr. Popieluszko.

The supreme court last Friday ordered a 10-year reduction in the 25-year sentence of police Col. Adam Pietruszka. He was convicted in February 1985 for instigating Fr. Popieluszko's murder, said Wojciech Rozycki, a spokesman for the prosecutor general.

The sentence given Lt. Leszek Pekala was reduced from 15 to 10 years and the term given Lt. Waldemar Chmielewski was cut from 14 to eight years, Rozycki said.

He said the amnesty was not applied to Capt. Grzegorz Piotrowski, who is serving a 25-year sentence as the ringleader of the killing.

## COLUMNS 7G-8

### Lover attempts suicide for 21st time

NEW DELHI (AP) — A frustrated young man has tried for the 21st time to end his life because he cannot marry the woman he loves, the United News of India reported Wednesday. Naresh Kumar Savita jumped from a three-story building in Kanpur city in northern Uttar Pradesh state. He survived and is recovering in a hospital, the news agency said. Savita's earlier attempts to kill himself included hanging, overdoses of opium and sleeping pills, and eating a lizard. Once witnesses prevented him from jumping in front of a running train.

### Psychologist jailed for organising sex cult

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet psychologist has been jailed for nine years for organising a mystical sex cult in the Central Asian Republic of Kirgizia, according to the local newspaper. Sovetskaya Kirgizia said Alexander Grigorov, a graduate of Leningrad University, had attracted large numbers of young people to meetings in the republican capital, Frunze, about yoga, telepathy, parapsychology and Indian philosophy. He had taken money from them and slept with many of the girls who joined his cult. Several of his followers were jailed for lesser terms.

### Thai princess hosted by society of chemists

FRANKFURT, West Germany (AP) — Thai Princess Chulabhorn Mahidol, who is a chemistry professor, appeared at a luncheon held in her honour by the Society of West German Chemists. The princess of Thailand, on a month-long European tour, was greeted by Wolfgang Fritzsche, chairman of the society. Fritzsche praised her research and these entitled Constituents of Boesenbergia Pandurata. "Additions of Lithio Chloromethyl Phenyl Sulfoxide to Aldimines and Unsaturated Compounds." Fritzsche described the projects, which earned Princess Chulabhorn her doctorate and professorship in chemistry last year, as "valuable contributions to the progress in chemical science."

### Australian army tank stolen

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — A man driving a stolen 11-ton armoured personnel carrier led a convoy of police cars on an hour-long chase around this city before shooting himself, police said. Police said the driver shot himself as a policeman went to open the hatch after the tank stopped on the Sydney Harbour Bridge. The chase began 25 kilometres to the south west when the driver, who was not immediately identified, stole the tank-like machine from an army base at suburban Holsworthy. As the tracked machine trundled along major roads in town, the driver kept the hatches closed and used its periscope to navigate. The man, who police said was 30 years old, was taken to a hospital and was listed in serious condition.

### Stock exchange fire shortens session

NEW YORK (R) — Wall Street stocks closed Wednesday after a dull session whose highlight was a one-hour interruption in trading caused by a fire in the New York Stock Exchange building. The stock exchange closed for an hour in early afternoon as a fire in an administrative office on the fifth floor of the New York Stock Exchange spilled smoke onto the trading floor, forcing its evacuation. No injuries were reported.

## Queen Elizabeth receives big welcome in Shanghai

SHANGHAI (R) — Britain's Queen Elizabeth arrived in Shanghai Wednesday to be greeted by the biggest welcome ever staged by the city for a foreign leader.

More than 1,500 schoolchildren were lined up on the airport tarmac singing "welcome, welcome, warmly welcome" as the queen stepped out of her aircraft wearing a suit of imperial yellow for the second time during her six-day visit to China.

The children, who had been waiting for nearly three hours in the heat, knew who they were there to greet, but many said they had expected the queen to be wearing a crown.

"This is the biggest welcome ever organised here," a Chinese official told Reuters. "The children have been practising for this for a month."

The arrival was also broadcast live on Shanghai television.

The queen was met at the airport by the Mayor of Shanghai, Jiang Zemin, and taken off to lunch at a nearby mock-Tudor country house built by a Shanghai millionaire in the 1920s when British interests were dominant in the city.

As the queen was driven through the streets in a Chinese-made red flag limousine, large crowds were waiting to catch a glimpse of her as the motorcade swept by.

The queen arrived in China last Sunday, the first British monarch to visit the country. On Tuesday, she met top Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and strolled on the ancient Great Wall of China with her husband Prince Philip.

Western diplomats say they have been impressed by the lavish and high-level welcome accorded the queen.

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## Europeans and Americans share two Nobel prizes

STOCKHOLM (R) — The 1986 Nobel Physics Prize went to three European scientists on Wednesday for their practical work in advanced microscopy while the chemistry prize was won by three North American theorists working in frontier areas.

The physics prize was awarded to a veteran West German professor who invented the first electron microscope in 1933 and two younger Swiss and West German scientists who later developed his ideas to produce a much more powerful instrument.

The chemistry prize was jointly awarded to Professor Dudley Herschbach, 54, of Harvard University, Prof. Yuan Tseh Lee, 49, of University of California, Berkeley, — both in the United States — and Prof. John Polanyi, 57, of the University of Toronto in Canada.

All the Nobel prizes, set up by the Swedish inventor of dynamite, the late Alfred Nobel, are worth two-million Swedish crowns (\$290,000) each this year.

Prof. Ernst Ruska, 79, of the Fritz Haber Institute in West Berlin, took half of the physics prize while the rest of the money was shared between West German Gerd Binnig, 39, and Swiss Heinrich Rohrer, 53, who both conduct research for IBM.

The work of the three in the field of microscopy is crucial for both the electronics industry and biological research.

Prof. Sven Johansson of Sweden's Royal Academy of Sciences said Prof. Ruska's invention of the electron microscope had been one of the most important discoveries of the 20th century, vital for the study of viruses and bacteria.

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## WEEKEND CROSSWORD

EXTRA! EXTRA!  
By William L'Amie

ACROSS  
1 Talmud expert  
6 Lay saint  
11 Fraudulent scheme  
15 Actress  
19 Mex. jess  
20 Architectural ridge  
21 Vagabond  
22 Noble  
23 1789 Fr. event  
24 Whiskey  
25 Food a fire  
26 Whiskey  
30 Artificial ornament  
31 Without a will  
32 Nazism  
34 Coteau  
35 Slavic Fr.  
36 Caribbean gp.  
37 Battery's inventor  
41 Big news, 1814  
49 Fr. mea  
50 Quail — mouse  
51 Chickens  
52 Ancient  
53 "If there is" (Roman)  
54 Light tunes  
57 Indian noun  
58 "A Rose"  
59 "A Rose"  
60 1822 Crawford  
61 Big scientific film  
62 Film of 1909  
63 Kodak  
64 Troy once  
65 Civil War news, 1864  
66 Surface slope  
67 River in Ire.  
75 Jewel  
76 Harriet  
77 Hovell  
80 Placed  
82 1873 Pulitzer  
83 "If there is" (Roman)  
84 Twenty years  
85 Mid summer  
86 Trojan War  
87 High note  
90 1822 Crawford  
91 Big scientific film  
92 Film of 1909  
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102